

INSURANCE
No business has thrived
like insurance during last
10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1965.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able
to absorb double and treble
the business of 1929.

VOL. XVIII NO. 65-

BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1930.

PRICE ONE ANNA

Troops Ordered To Sea Coast?

20,000 PEOPLE HEAR MAHATMA'S MESSAGE AT ANAND.

Bombay Congress Volunteers Arrested.

"MONEY CAN'T WIN
SWARAJ."

Gandhiji's Sharp Rebuke To
Merchants.

"GIVE PERSONAL SACRIFICE IN GOOD
CAUSE."

Mahatma was approached with a request to change the venue of the forthcoming A. I. C. C. meeting from Ahmedabad to either Surat or Broach. He declined to accept the suggestion, and said the old programme should be adhered to.

Mahatma Gandhi and his band of Satyagrahi volunteers are triumphantly marching to their objective Jalalpur. All throughout the march the villagers are responding to Mahatma's call for national service and joining the volunteer "army" of the Congress to take part in the "good fight for freedom."

More Police Patels and other village officials are tendering their resignations in answer to Gandhiji's exhortation. Purse and money contributions are pouring in. A sharp rebuke was administered to the merchants by Mahatma, "If Swaraj could be won by money, I, a Bania, would have got it long ago. What I want is your personal service in the national cause."

Two Congress volunteers Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy and Mr. A. B. Kamat, were arrested by the Lamington Road Police while they were addressing street corner meetings in furtherance of the "recruiting" campaign and carrying the Mahatma message of Satyagraha in Bombay. They were marched to the Police Station and were offered bail which they refused. They will be put up before Honorary Magistrates this morning.

The Suburban Youth League and Congress Committee are also active. The League has pledged itself to cooperate in the Mahatma's campaign and has called upon every home to supply at least one Satyagrahi "Soldier" for the cause.

ONE "SOLDIER" FROM EVERY HOME.

(From Our Special Representative)
ANAND, March 16.
On the fifth day of the historic march the Swaraj "Army" led by Gandhiji made a triumphant entry into the town of Anand. The "Army" was received amidst scenes of great rejoicings. Trains coming to Anand from all directions were crowded to overflowing with people whose eagerness to see "Babaji" knew no bounds.

A record gathering of over 20,000 people heard the inspiring speech of Mahatma. The feature of this great meeting was that it was conducted with perfect discipline and order thanks to the organising capacity of the volunteers of the Charotar Education Society. A purse of Rs. 200 was presented by the Grain Merchants Association. The Mukhl of the place tendered his resignation.

In response to the appeal issued by Darbar Gopaldas, President of the Kaira District Congress Committee Satyagraha volunteers are being enrolled in large numbers.

"WE CONQUER BY LOVE."
Amidst cries of "Mahatma-Ki-Jai" the "General" of the Swaraj "Army" was greeted by the mammoth gathering. Gandhiji addressed the meeting from a raised dais.

In his soul stirring address Mahatma heartily thanked the people of Anand for the reception they had given him and his "soldiers". He particularly thanked the organisers for the excellent discipline they had maintained. The way of Satyagraha, he said, was the way of love. Even civil disobedience had nothing but love as its basis. They should love even their enemies. Satyagrahis were votaries of truth. They were prepared to die for truth. Even while dying a Satyagrahi would never harbour ill-will against his iller. Continuing Gandhiji said, "I

GANDHIJI AT
BORIYAVI.

Untouchables' Touching
Tribute.

(From our special Representative.)
ANAND, March 16.
There has been a slight alteration in the programme of Gandhiji's march. At the prayer time this morning Gandhiji announced this change. The party will reach Anand this evening and tomorrow it will stay here the whole day, instead of proceeding to Borsad as previously arranged. The change in the programme is due to Monday being Gandhiji's silence day and also to the fact that he requires a little rest after five days' continuous walk. Although to outward appearance he looks today as active and agile as on the first day, the strenuous walk of over fifty miles cannot but have its effect on him. This morning the party left Nadiad at six, and was

RALLY TO MAHATMA'S
COLOUR
Bombay Satyagrahi's List
Swelling.

The following is a further list of "Bombay's Ironsides":—
41. Prof. Dharmannand Kosambi.
42. Sjt. Ahmed Sali.
43. Sjt. Ramdas D. Pratap.
44. Sjt. Mohanlal Dayaji.
45. Sjt. Ramanlal Jethabhai Gandhi.
46. Sjt. Fatechand Bahichand.
47. Sjt. Jeshwantlal Maneklal.
48. Sjt. Natverlal Madhowji.
49. Shmt. Kamalaben Purshottam.
50. Sjt. S. K. Patil.
51. Sjt. G. B. Mahashabde.
52. Sjt. I. G. Thakore.
53. Sjt. Harilal Kashidas Shroff.
54. Sjt. Keshav Shamrao Talpade.
55. Sjt. Hargovinddas Harachand.
56. Sjt. Haribhai Hargovan.
57. Sjt. Surajmal Chunilal Maniar.
58. Sjt. Harilandas Juthabhai Kothari.
59. Sjt. Mohamed Ebrahim Mohamed Ismail.
60. Sjt. Ramratan Sinha Tolaram Sinha.

NATIONAL "MILITIA."
Standing Orders.

The Captain of the "National Militia" has issued the following:—
Monday (17th) 7-30 a.m., General Rally of the Volunteers at the Congress House.
Monday (17th) 5-45 p.m., General Rally of the Volunteers at the Congress House. To be followed by public lecture by Acharya Kripplani. Programme will be announced on the spot.

BOMBAY SUBURBS' ANSWER TO MAHATMA.

Youths' Rally To Nations Call.

The Bombay Suburban District Youth League has adopted the following resolutions:—
1. This League welcomes the Civil Disobedience campaign initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, and offers its full support to the campaign as it would help to break the iniquitous laws imposed on India by the foreign Government.

This League hereby resolves to co-operate with the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee in the campaign of Civil Disobedience and further authorises the President to enlist Volunteers for the said purpose.

2. This League fully sympathises with the G.I.P. Railway strike and calls upon the Congress to take charge of the strike and declare a General Strike of the transport P. Railway strike.

workers in sympathy with the G.I. 3. This League hereby resolves to organise the peasants of the District into Peasant Unions and prepare them for the Non-payment of the taxes to the Government.

VOLUNTEERS FROM SUBURBS.
The following members of the Managing Committee have enlisted themselves for the Civil Disobedience Campaign.

1. Sjt. H. D. Rajah.
2. Sjt. R. D. Bhalwala.
3. Sjt. B. R. Dhurandar.

escorted to a long distance by large crowds of people from the town. The camp of the army this afternoon at Boriyavi, a village midway between Nadiad and Anand. With great enthusiasm the village

"MONEY CAN'T
BRING SWARAJ."
GANDHIJI'S SHARP
REBUKE.

"I Want You To Join In
Fight For Freedom."

(From our Correspondent.)

ANAND, March 16.
Considerable enthusiasm prevailed this morning when Mahatma arrived Boriyavi. Addressing public meeting this afternoon he congratulating Police Patels of Vadval said that in fight of peace they could not compel any officer to resign his post. By doing so their purpose of success could not be served. I want to complete this fight as soon as possible but it was in the hands of God and partly in yours. If you all determine to share the difficulties which are to come in our fight our success is nearer. If people understand that they are suppressed none had power to suppress them. Thirty crores of people can never be ruled by one lakh.

There is no bravery in going jail by preparing salt. By this fight we want to draw the attention of the people and the whole world towards the difficulties that are lying in our way. Sardar Vallabhbhai's services are immense. You should understand the meaning of Vallabhbhai's arrest. Is the arrest of complete independence. If you have strength you can call him out of jail in one month.

"SWARAJ CAN NEVER BE BOUGHT BY MONEY."

Some well-known merchants of Bombay saw me this morning and gave money. But Swaraj cannot be won by money. If Swaraj were to be won by money I am Bania and I would have done so long before.

INDIA'S FINAL FIGHT
MUSLIMS MUST HELP
GANDHIJI.

Dr. Kitchlew On
Moulanas.

KARACHI, March 16.
Doctor Kitchlew arrived here yesterday. He was given a rousing reception at the station. He was taken in a grand procession through the city. He performed the opening ceremony of the Swarajya Ashram.

Swami Govindanand inviting the Doctor to perform the opening ceremony said that the Ashram was organised to employ national workers and to look after their dependents when they were incarcerated.

SWARAJ ASHRAM.

Dr. Kitchlew opening the Ashram commended the institution to the public to their whole-hearted support and hoped political workers would organise themselves in the Ashram for Satyagraha under the Congress.

He said such Ashram were needed all over India and he congratulated the Karachi leaders on having organised the Ashram, as the workers thereby can be effectively organised for national service.

At 10 a.m. he hoisted the National flag in Khalkidna Hall compound amidst vociferous applause. Addressing a vast crowd that had assembled, he said it was the symbol of their national honour and liberty and he asked them to hold aloft this banner and defend it by even laying down their lives for it.

Mr. Gopaladas Lalvani, leader of the Sind College Students, gave an

TROOPS TO PREVENT ACCESS TO SEA-
COAST.

A Report From Raisinga.

CALCUTTA, March 16.
A telegraphic message to "Advance" received from New Delhi states access to the sea coast for Gandhiji will be prevented by a band of Pathan soldiers standing

in seven rows deep between the coast and Gandhiji and his party.

The message adds the suggestion is reported to have emanated from Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member. —Free Press.

fore. I want your strength and hope you will all join me in this fight of freedom."
Mahatma was given purse of Rs. 101. More than 200 volunteers have enrolled their names in Nadiad. Three members of the Local Board of Kaira have resigned their posts.

ers of Boriyavi received the Army. Number of so-called untouchables took part in the reception. Gandhiji addressed a meeting at 3 p.m. and then proceeds to Anand, which station he reaches at six.

PREPARE FOR THE BATTLE
ANAND, March 16.
Over 5,000 people gathered in a small village like Boriyavi to hear Gandhiji. Along with the report of national work, a purse of Rs. 100 was given to Gandhiji. In the meeting the Patel of Vadval tendered his resignation. The Mukhl of Boriyavi who is a Rao Sahib could not come to any decision up to the last although his partners were ready to give up their right to the Mukhlship.

"PREPARE FOR THE BATTLE"
Gandhiji repeated his advice to the village and asked them to be prepared for the battle. The sale of Khaddar is proceeding on a very large scale along the route. The streets of Anand are decorated with flags and festoons and the town has put on a holiday appearance. (Continued on page 7.)

Dr. Kitchlew amidst prolonged cheers delivered his address, extempore, in the course of which he said that India was determined to win Independence by Satyagraha. Mahatma Gandhi was not only India's man, but the world's greatest man. He was challenged by British Government with its invincible army, Navy and Air Forces while Gandhiji has proceeded with 30 volunteers to gain freedom.

In the days of yore, spiritual power had triumphed over brute force. So is the case to-day. He was sure Gandhiji will triumph over Britain's armies through non-violence. India was bound to be free and they were determined to end her bondage.

AUTHORITY OF KORAN.
He was sure bigots were trying to mobilise communal forces to obstruct Gandhiji and the Congress from successfully carrying out the Satyagraha campaign. He was

CONGRESS SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED
IN BOMBAY.

Narayanswamy And A. B. Kamat Marched
To Police Station.

SEQUEL TO "RECRUITING" CAMPAIGN
OF B. P. C. C.

(Through War Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

As usual the National "Militia" volunteers were carrying the general propaganda work in the evening at the corner of Trilohivan Road near Lamington Road. Two Police Inspectors with a number of sepoys unnecessarily interrupted the work and began obstructing the volunteers.

The news was communicated to the Congress Office when Messrs. Abid Ali and C. K. Narayanswamy hurried to the spot. The police officer said that sufficient space should be left for the traffic to pass on which they were shown that the volunteers had already taken sufficient care for that. Messrs. C. K. Narayanswamy, member of the War Council of the

16th March, 1930. B. P. C. C., while addressing the assembled crowd was asked by the police officer to stop which Mr. Narayanswamy disobeyed and consequently the Police Officer declared that he was under arrest. Mr. Narayanswamy was then followed by Mr. B. A. Kamat who also was arrested. Then Mr. Abid Ali, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the B. P. C. C. and a member of the "War Council" began to address the gathering, but the Police packed away the volunteers, however, continued their propaganda and proceeded further.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy and Mr. B. A. Kamat were offered bail of Rs. 20 each which they refused. They are kept in the Lamington Road Police Station and will be produced to day at 8 a.m. at the Girgaum Police Court.

sure that there is not a single verse in Koran that enjoined them to side with the National foes against patriots working for liberation of their country. He hoped Sind Muslims will join with their Hindu brethren in this national fight for freedom.

SORRY FOR MOULANAS.
He was sorry that some Moulanas were unnecessarily bringing Islam into disrepute by asking Muslims to boycott the Congress and oppose Mahatma's Satyagraha. In politics they were all Indians. This was their final fight and he was sure all Indians will lend their support to Congress in its last struggle for freedom. The speech which lasted for 30 minutes was punctuated by cheers. —Free Press.

THROUGH WAR COUNCIL
BOMBAY P. C. C.

Bombay is grimly preparing for wide propaganda of the National coming struggle. The world-Militia is putting fresh life into the welcomed in the streets is India and with which the Militia men are City and wonderful enthusiasm hopeful and significant sign of the times. Each day members of the National "Militia" in small

A.I.C.C. MEETING.

INVITED TO A BROACH
VILLAGE.

Dr. Chandulal Desai has sent the following telegram to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

Mahatma arriving twenty-third morning. Broach Halt at Samal Village on twenty-first evening, prepared to welcome A.I.C.C. Committee at either place. CHANDULAL DESAI, Sevashrama.

groupings of 10 and 15 march through certain localities and deliver lectures at each street corner. Each group delivers 10 or more lectures with the result that no less than 20 meetings are daily arranged. The attendance at the meetings ranges from 50 to 500 and in some cases vary much more.

"Militia" men marched through the workers' localities in Parel area. They were enthusiastically received everywhere and the workers' short and pithy discourses, showed the keenest interest in Nearly 100 meetings were held in the Parel area alone and one or two of them were attended by more than 1,000 persons. In the evening there was a general rally which they again divided themselves into batches and carried on

SARDAR IN JAIL.

Permitted To Special
Facilities.

ARMEDABAD, March 15.
Government has permitted Mr. Valiabbhai Patel, who is in Sabarmati Jail to have his own bedding with a bedstead and his own food. Mr. Patel has agreed to bring his own utensils and to do his own cooking if he is given articles of food. Mr. Patel will also be given magazines, etc to read.—A. P.

intensive propaganda in the Girgaum ward. One party of 20 volunteers marched to Chowpaty where they held more than a dozen meetings on the sands.

The meeting at the Tilak Samadhi was remarkable for more than one reason. In the second place it was a very cosmopolitan gathering. A number of volunteers addressed the meeting in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu.

Mr. Meherally, the Commander of the National "Militia" exhorted and reminded the audience that within the few days the great struggle for Satyagraha will begin in Bombay and to go forget communal differences to repudiate and doleful mischievous communal leaders and to use Swadeshi and above all to boycott British goods. The response was so immediate and spontaneous. Dozens of caps including several fez caps were thrown for the purpose of being burnt. One Mahomedan gentleman took out his cap and offered it for burning. Another Mahomedan gentleman threw in the gloriously burning heap his fez cap and handkerchief. Another Mahomedan gentleman by name Mr. S. Hasanally joined as a Satyagraha volunteer. The meeting dispersed amidst terrific shots of Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai, Satyagraha-Ki-Jai, Hindu-Muslim-Parsi-Ki-Jai and Boycott British goods.

STOP PRESS.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.	
New York, Mar. 15.	
May	14.97
June	15.17
October	15.23
December	15.42
January	15.47
Middling Spot	14.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.	
New York, Mar. 15.	
March	14.52
May	14.77
Middling Spot	14.67

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.	
New York, Mar. 15.	
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	
New York, Mar. 15.	
Demand Bills	485.87

INDIAN COTTON.	
Liverpool, Mar. 15.	
Scinde, Fully Good	4.55
Scinde, Fine	4.80
Scinde, Superfine	5.05
Bengal, Good	4.30
Fully Good	4.55
Bengal, Fine	4.80
Oomra, Good	5.00
Oomra, Fully Good	5.30
Oomra, Fine	5.50
Broach, Fully Good	5.85
Broach, Fine	6.10
Broach, Superfine	6.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.	
Liverpool, Mar. 15.	
March	12.92
May	13.05
July	13.06
November	12.93
December	12.97
January	13.00
Sakels F.G.F. Spot	13.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
Opening	Closing
March	7.90 7.93
April	7.92 7.93
May	7.92 7.93
June	7.92 7.93
July	7.98 7.98
August	8.03 8.03
September	8.07 8.07
October	8.05 8.08
November	8.10 8.10
December	8.12 8.15
January	8.14 8.17
February	8.19 8.20
March	8.20 8.21
Middling Spot	8.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.	
Liverpool, Mar. 15.	
Bales	
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON SILVER.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Silver.—Market is quietly steady.	
Spot	19-1/4
Forward	19

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Interest Day to Day	3 p.c.
Loans	3 p.c.
Interest 7 Day Market	3 p.c.
Loans	3 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-31/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-31/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. £6-0-0	
C-storseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. £15-5-0	
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent), ton.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. £13-15-0	

LINSEED.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton.	
Nominal Apl/May £18-0-0	
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton.	
Nominal May/June £17-17-6	
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton.	
Sellers Mar/Apl. £15-16-3	
Quoted Mar/Apl. £17-5-0	

LINSEED OIL.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.	
Paid May/August 35/3	
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.	
Buyers Sept/Dec. 35/3	
COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.	
New York, Mar. 15.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7)	
Quality Spot	10-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.	
London, Mar. 15.	
T T London on Berlin	2038-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	1212-1/2
T T London on Brussels	34.29
T T London on Madrid	39.04
T T London on Milan	92.84
T T London on Bern	25.12
T T London on Paris	124.26
T T London on Prague	164.02

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.	
Mar. 14.	
New Orleans, Cross, Australia.	
Jaladuta, Baker, Akyab.	
Andyk, Liebon, Hamburg.	

DEPARTURE.	
Mar. 15.	
Ellora, Halls, Zanzibar.	
Forresbank, Clark, Calcutta.	
Crostaels, Voss, Hamburg.	
Axenels, Goose, Okha.	
Razmak, Thornton, Marseilles.	

LOADING.	
Mar. 14.	
Steamer Gairsoppa for Calcutta.	
Steamer Varna for Persian Gulf.	
Steamer New Orleans for New York.	

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.	
The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Ruzmak, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for Marseilles, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.	

AFRICAN MAIL REPORTS.	
S.S. Ellora.—The B.I.S.N. Coy's mail steamer Ellora, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mombassa, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.	
S.S. Karapara.—The B.I.S.N. Coy's mail steamer Karapara is expected to arrive here to-day at about (8 a.m.) from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 82 saloon and 429 deck passengers.	

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.	
Baretta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.	
Sellers March 33/6	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.	
Sellers Afloat 38/	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.	
Nominal May/June 39/	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.	
C. & F. Calcutta, 10/3	
Mar/Apl. per cwt	10/3
July/Sept. per cwt	10/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay, 10/4	
Mar/Apl. per cwt	10/4
C. & F. Karachi, 10/4	
Mar/Apl. per cwt	10/4

LONDON RUBBER.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard.	
Ribbed, lb. Spot	7-7/16d.
Sellers.	

LONDON GOLD.	
London, Mar. 15.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per 100	£44-11-1/4

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.	
EDWARD CINEMA.	

Few pictures have more popular appeal than those which depict the glamorous and colourful life of the nomads who live and work under the "big top" in a travelling circus. There seems to be something about circus life which has a big pull on people of all ages. Consequently, considerable interest attaches to the screening of "The Circus Kid" at the Edward Cinema during this week. Its fast and thrilling action presents a complete circus performance that includes the famous riding act of Poodles Hanneford, ace of bareback riders and clowns, and his troupe.

CROWN CINEMA.

That motion picture producer, known to geographical barriers is proven this week on the screen of the Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha just opposite Globe Cinema. There, local citizens can see RICHARD DIX in a thrilling, exciting, vividly colourful film "SHANGHAI BOUND." The locale is China, and the Yangtze River, where the action takes place, is realistic enough to please the most ardent critic. Dix has a great vehicle in "Shanghai Bound." The unusual back-ground, stirring action and timeliness of theme are sufficient reasons why this is a picture not to be missed.

THE GLOBE CINEMA.

The proprietors of the Globe have on the screen a film which is a study in the social uplift. Thirteen American girls are on their way to Europe to give a finishing touch to their education. They are kidnapped on their arrival to Berlin by a gang of white slave traffickers. A valiant reporter of the leading paper gets the scent and is upon the heels of those social pirates, whose haunts are in every big city of the world, how he finally rescues the girls after a series of thrilling encounters with the gang can best be seen on the screen. The programme includes a two reel comedy full of laughter.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Strike In Jute Mills.

Calcutta, Mar. 15. Messrs. Moosa and Co.'s Weekly report is as under:—

JUTE SHARES. The result of agitation by the Bengal Jute Workers' Union has been a strike in five mills in the Titaghar Area viz., Standard, Kinnison Titaghar, Kelvin and Empire. An attempt is being made to cause dislocation of working in other mills too, but the labourers will probably not take such a step having seen the result of the last strike. Most of the people in trade are of opinion that a strike like this should not last long and therefore the expected rise in the manufactured goods market has not materialised. Hestians after touching 11/6 have dropped to Rs. 10/12 once more. Shipments will be smaller than production this month. All this had a further depressing effect on jute shares and the panicky feeling referred to in our last report has continued this week right upto the closing of the market. Alliance which had given a dividend of Rs. 25 for the half-year ending July 1929, is likely to give only Rs. 5 for the half-year ending January 1930.

Amongst Speculative counters Kamarnatty were dealt in at declining rate and closed at Rs. 473. After touching lowest once at Rs. 470 Howrah and Clives are nominally quoted at Rs. 51/4 and 33/12 respectively. The scrips of the later two are heavily oversold and it is difficult to foresee how this awkward position will be closed off. Nationals had few dealings and at the close the price was mentioned at Rs. 24/8.

RAW JUTE: Market at the opening kept steady with a moderate business by shippers and mills but as the session progressed market was again quiet with sellers predominating. Towards the close tendency of the market was rather steady.

The prices were as under:—
March
Opened at Rs. 46/4 51-0
Lowest at Rs. 45-0 48-0
Highest at Rs. 47-8 52-0
Closed at Rs. 45-0 49-0

JUTE FABRICS. In the early part of the week Hestians ruled firm with all round appreciation in prices for all the positions on account of strike situation. Heavy goods kept steady without much change in prices. Shippers have shown very little interest in absence of outside support.

Towards the close market turned to lower tendency and the prices declined as the buyers withdrew.

SASSOON INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.

Governor Commends Training & Discipline Of Boys.

A large gathering was present on Saturday at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga, on the occasion of its annual prize distribution under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. Mr. E. G. Burbury, Chairman, in his speech outlined the progress of the school and said that the number of boys had increased almost to the maximum capacity. He referred to the work which was being done by Government in the co-ordination of their policy for dealing with youthful delinquency. His Excellency then distributed the prizes.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—
The examination results are most creditable, particularly those in Gujarati and Marathi, and the interest taken in painting and decorating wall, hope, open up useful avenues to employment for the boys when they have finished their training here. I am glad to learn also of the continued successes in games boxing and scouting, and I hope that the opening of the Sir Leslie Wilson Swimming Bath will soon add another to the list of your activities.

Your Chairman has alluded at some length to the work which is being done by Government in the co-ordination of their policy for dealing with youthful delinquency. It is a question which has been and is receiving my earnest attention; and I am pleased to see the progress already made in the opening of the new Junior Certified School, the passing of the Borstal Act, and the approaching opening of the Borstal Institution at Dharwar. The latter will strengthen the machinery for the reformation of youthful offenders and will, I feel sure, be the means of reducing the number of inmates in our jails.

It is very gratifying to me to hear of the good work which is being done at the Sheppard After-Care Home where old boys are helped to secure employment and are given accom-

modation. Supervision and after-care have been found in England to be perhaps the most important part of a boy's training, as it is after he leaves such schools as this that he is liable to be left to fight for himself, and an adviser or "big brother" is more necessary than at any other time. I would commend this work of supervision to those members of the public who are able to give up some of their spare time in helping those less fortunate than themselves to become really useful citizens.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done by your Chairman, the Committee and the Staff, during the past year.

HOWRAH BRIDGE SCHEME.

MULTIPLICITY OF SUGGESTIONS.

At a conference at Government House this morning, the Governor presided, initiated the discussion regarding the type of bridge that should be constructed to replace the existing Howrah bridge. Members of Executive Council, Ministers and representatives of Engineers attended.

It appeared that a cantilever bridge could not be financed within the provisions of the existing Howrah Bridge Act, and that the Corporation could not contemplate acceptance of additional financial burden on behalf of the City.

The Institute of Engineers favoured a modified cantilever type having two piers in the river. The Chairman of Port Commissioners favoured floating type. The Chairman of Improvement Trust advocated the appointment by Government of a small committee to advise upon the feasibility and nature of tests necessary to determine the effect of piers upon the course of the river.

This was supported by Mr. S. K. Basu on behalf of Calcutta Corporation.

Closing the Conference the Governor said that Government would give immediate consideration to the suggestions made.

draw having known that the strike like this should not last long.

The prices were as under:—

9 Porters 11 Porters
Opened at Rs. 10-3 13-3
Lowest at Rs. 10-10 13-4
Highest at Rs. 11-1 13-10
Closed at Rs. 10-10 13-4

COALS.—With the exception of some activity in Burrakurs and Equitables this section on the whole has kept quiet with very few transactions recorded. Bengal declined from Rs. 522 to Rs. 515, Bhagora from Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 7/7, Burrademo from Rs. 12/4 to Rs. 11/12, Burrakur from Rs. 17/12 to Rs. 17/7. Equitable on the other hand have kept steady round Rs. 31/12. North Damuda have remained quiet at Rs. 5/4. Ranegunge were written back from Rs. 43/8 to Rs. 42/12.

The reports of several companies of Bird and Helgers groups were published during the week which were not as satisfactory as the market expected. It is however expected that the next six months' working will no doubt be better.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With only three working days and that too in a dull market has resulted in a very few transactions to be reported. Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron have remained quiet and unchanged at about Rs. 9/12 and Rs. 6/14 respectively. A deal in Ganges Rope was recorded after a long interval at Rs. 400/ which is Rs. 50/ below the last quotation. B. I. Corporation (Ord.) were done at Rs. 2/4 (C.R.) and Deferred at Rs. 1/12 (C.R.) Midnapore Zemindary have remained unchanged at Rs. 120/. Business was done in Burma Corporation at Rs. 8/14. Carew Sugars were dealt in at Rs. 9/7, Samastipore at Rs. 4/8 and New Sayan at Rs. 4/.

On the 10th instant was the Extraordinary General meeting of the shareholders of The Kalyanpur Lime Works Ltd. to consider about the winding up of the company and to appoint liquidators. As pointed out in our report of 1st instant it was not advisable to have liquidators who were interested in the firms of the Managing Agents. Our Mr. Moosa attended the meeting and succeeded in appointing Mr. K. J. Purohit, Messrs. Balliol and Purohit, Chartered Accountants of No. 6, Mastings street, jointly with Mr. Reginald Binyon Waghelad of Messrs. Martin and Co. 6/7 Clive street as joint liquidator of the company.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Have kept unchanged and steady during the week. 3-1/2 per cent Govt. Papers were dealt in between Rs. 65/12 to Rs. 66/2, 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) were done at Rs. 100/2 to Rs. 100/6, and 6 per cent Bonds (1932) at Rs. 101/4 to Rs. 101/10.

employment and are given accommodation. Supervision and after-care have been found in England to be perhaps the most important part of a boy's training, as it is after he leaves such schools as this that he is liable to be left to fight for himself, and an adviser or "big brother" is more necessary than at any other time. I would commend this work of supervision to those members of the public who are able to give up some of their spare time in helping those less fortunate than themselves to become really useful citizens.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done by your Chairman, the Committee and the Staff, during the past year.

HOWRAH BRIDGE SCHEME.

MULTIPLICITY OF SUGGESTIONS.

At a conference at Government House this morning, the Governor presided, initiated the discussion regarding the type of bridge that should be constructed to replace the existing Howrah bridge. Members of Executive Council, Ministers and representatives of Engineers attended.

It appeared that a cantilever bridge could not be financed within the provisions of the existing Howrah Bridge Act, and that the Corporation could not contemplate acceptance of additional financial burden on behalf of the City.

The Institute of Engineers favoured a modified cantilever type having two piers in the river. The Chairman of Port Commissioners favoured floating type. The Chairman of Improvement Trust advocated the appointment by Government of a small committee to advise upon the feasibility and nature of tests necessary to determine the effect of piers upon the course of the river.

This was supported by Mr. S. K. Basu on behalf of Calcutta Corporation.

Closing the Conference the Governor said that Government would give immediate consideration to the suggestions made.

draw having known that the strike like this should not last long.

KALNI FRENCH CHALK

is the Best

Order your Requirement from: C. MACDONALD & Co., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Used for:

- SIZING & BLEACHING
- PAPER MFG.
- SOAP MFG.
- PAINT MFG.
- OTHERS

HORRORS OF CREMATION & BURIAL.

"Dead" Persons Resuscitated.

APPEAL TO ASSEMBLY TO ENACT LAW.

A public lecture in Gujarati was delivered by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandal, on the 11th instant, at the Sir Cowaji Jehangir Public Hall, Bombay, illustrated by lantern.

Mr. Banaji in the course of an interesting discourse said:—Death is an inevitable event in the life of a man. Yet many persons are totally in the dark about this great event. Hence people mourn and lament for the dead. The only positive fact that science can teach us concerning death is that it is the inevitable fate of all living things. The law that stipulates that all those who are born must die is now as certain in its operation as the law of gravitation.

"Death would be a freeing from the material shell of a 'spirit,' tending always to a higher destiny," Miss E. Katherine Bates says: "Death—the twin brother of sleep—lets the prisoner out on parole; whereas death is the judge who grants him a complete and final release from his captivity in the flesh."

CAN WE CONTROL DEATH?

The Indians generally leave the matter to Dethy or Nature; and think that death is beyond their control. The Westerner by their researches have proved by facts that premature deaths do occur and can be averted by proper remedies. While the Panama Canal was being built malaria broke out there and carried away 40,000 people. But the American Government took strong medical measures with the result that malaria very soon disappeared and there was less mortality than in any healthy city. Modern surgeries and hospitals have been saving many lives day by day. Are these not sufficient proofs that by proper treatment of diseases premature deaths can be averted; while in their absence thousands of people die of premature deaths? Owing to the negligence of Municipality and Health Departments, thousands of premature lives are being lost prematurely.

PREMATURE BURIAL AND CREMATION.

Then Mr. Banaji touched on the important subject of premature burial, and cremation. He said:—The signs and tests of death as observed by doctors, at present, are not reliable, because thousands of cases of recovery to lives can be given of persons who are pronounced by doctors as "dead."

"DEAD" PERSONS "RESUSCITATED".

As the net result of our inquiry, therefore, we find that every test of death is unreliable, with the single exception of putrefaction. Prove as the scientist may be to question the accuracy of the as-

BOMBAY'S NEW UP-TO-DATE CINEMA.

Pathe's Praiseworthy Venture.

Bombay's new up-to-date picture palace, the opening of which cinema fans were looking forward to eagerly, was opened on Saturday. The first show (matinee) was at 4 p. m. and the second at 6.30 p. m. both of which were well patronised by cinema-goers. At 9.30 p. m. the "Opening Performance" was given in the distinguished presence of Lady Sykes. A large number of guests, including prominent citizens of Bombay, were specially invited. They were all greatly impressed, not only by seeing one of the most powerful and realistic pictures in Bombay (a happy eugeny) for the success of the venture) but also by the equipment and construction of a very fashionable picture house which are not uncommon in Europe and America.

The First National's big production "The Divine Lady" in which Corinne Griffith plays the role of Lady Hamilton is really one of the best pictures that Bombay has seen so far. It is the dramatic story of Lady Hamilton's life and tells with remarkable vividness and accuracy not only the incidents in the naval history of England of the last decades of the eighteenth century, but also the domestic career of that great English Naval Commander, Nelson.

It shows how from her obscure beginning as a cook's daughter she was destined to be wife of Lord Hamilton, and how her idealistic romance with Lord Nelson—which set the tongues of all England wagging and which denied him the peace and rest he so eagerly coveted after his successes and before his great victory at Trafalgar—changed the pages of history for three nations. The scenes depicting the fight of Nelson's fleet with the French fleet at Trafalgar in 1805, are so realistic as to fix an indelible impression on the mind of spectators.

Much has already been said in the press about the constitution of this picture palace. A few words are necessary here. It has taken about three years for completion and has cost, it is stated, about four lakhs of rupees. The carrier plant changes the air every now and then. The even distribution of air is well maintained by a special arrangement of fans, which is sure to be appreciated by spectators. In many picture palaces in India the fans are clumsily fixed at irregular intervals, and in some cases, whizz furiously at a distance of a yard or two over the heads of spectators, making some of them catch cold. This hardship is obviated. The dimmer—another feature of the house—enables the lights to gradually brighten up and dim out instead of flashing on and off, which happily eliminates eye-strain. Bad days are, it seems, in store on Bombay opticians and oculists.

The underlying principle of these laws is well expressed in the Austrian imperial law thus:— "That the only sure sign of death being general decomposition which as a rule comes late in the case, the examiner of bodies, in the absence of this proof, must not be guided by any single sign, and must base his conclusions on all signs that point to death, and to any injuries that may involve the vital apparatus."

The body is not allowed to be buried by the inspectors before 24 hours and without strict tests and injections.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In India the Hindus cremate their dead immediately after the "death." Many persons must have been burnt alive daily in this vast country of 35 crores of humanity. An earnest appeal was made, said Mr. Banaji, was made by him to enact laws to prevent premature burial and cremation, and to save thousands of persons from being burnt or buried alive.

Proceeding, Mr. Banaji said:—Societies must be organized in India at various places for the prevention of premature burial and cremation, as we formed in different parts of the world.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE DEAD.

Then Mr. Banaji gave interesting and authentic accounts of communications, of the dead, photographs of the dead as seen by him in London and America during his lecture tour round the world. He also showed several pictures by lantern explaining how soul passes out from the body.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL and PASSENGERS
SERVICE.P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth
and LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons
1930		
22 Feb.	Rangpur	16,601
29	Nalders	16,688
6 Apr.	Rancho	16,680
12	Rawalpindi	16,619
17	Mores (Extra)	10,946
19	Razmak	10,902
26	Malwa	11,000
May	Narkunda	14,672
Viceroy of India		19,648
10	Rajputana	16,688
17	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June	Mantra	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Malwa	20,827
28	Razmak	10,902
July	Rangpur	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Nalders	16,688
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
2 Aug.	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
9	Narkunda	14,672
16	Macedonia	11,120
23	Rajputana	16,688
30	Rangpur	16,601
6 Sept.	Mooltan	20,847
13	Rancho	16,680
20	Mantra	10,946
27	Viceroy of India	19,648
4 Oct.	Comorin	16,132
11	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
18	Razmak	10,902
25	Malwa	11,000
1 Nov.	Rajputana	16,688
8	Rangpur	16,601
15	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
22	Mores	10,946
29	Razmak	10,902

All sailings are subject to altera-
tion without notice.All passengers are required to
be in possession of passports.

To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China
have limited accommodation for
passengers from India.
Through steamers from Aus-
tralia have limited accommodation
for passengers from India.SPECIAL OFF SEASON
RETURN TICKETS.First and second Saloon Return
Tickets at Special Reduced Rate
will be issued for any mail steamer
during the period commencing
from Bombay with the sailing of
the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the
31st May, 1930 and terminating
with the "VICEROY OF INDIA"
leaving Marseilles September 5th
and due in Bombay on the 19th
September, 1930. The fares will
be as follows:—

To	1st	2nd
London and back	£100	£75
by Sea		
To London and back	£100	£75
via Marseilles in- cluding P. & O. Special Train Across		
France in both di- rections	£100	£75
To Marseilles and back	£100	£75
The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.		

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for
single berth cabins between 1st
June and 15th January.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY
CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA
and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,421
14th Apr.	Dumana	8,421

These two vessels are only
one ship. Fares as follows:—

Single Return	Double Return
Bombay to Plymouth	£254
Bombay to Plymouth	£254
Bombay to Plymouth	£254

SHIPPING.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via
Malabar.
 2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast
Ports.
 4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in
demand.
- For freights and other particu-
lars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM
MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN
AND AUSTRALIA

1930	Date	Steamers	Tons
23 Mar.	Kidderpore	Straits China & Japan	
28 Mar.	Gogra	Straits & Japan	
28 Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
28 Apr.	Malwa	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
9 May	Rangpur	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
25 May	Nalders	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
6 June	Mores	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20 June	Narkunda	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
4 July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
18 July	Mooltan	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
2 Aug.	Mantra	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Aug.	Comorin	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
29 Aug.	Malwa	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
12 Sept.	Nalders	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
26 Sept.	Mores	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
19 Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
7 Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
21 Nov.	Rancho	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
6 Dec.	Malwa	Colombo & Aus- tralia.	
19 Dec.	Malwa	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND
Holiday Excursion Return Tick-
ets can be issued in the First Sal-
oon only at the following fares
from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 74
Melbourne	£ 74
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	£ 100
(N. Z.) via Sydney	£ 100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGSTO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
RANGOON.

1930	Date	Steamers	Tons
17 Mar.	Vita	Karachi via Port- Said, P.O. & O. Mandi.	
19 Mar.	Barpeta	Versal, Mangrove, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.	
21 Mar.	Vesna	Bombay via Karachi Karachi via P.O. & O. Mandi.	
22 Mar.	Obakia	Karachi via P.O. & O. Mandi.	
26 Mar.	Ghandia	East and South Africa.	

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excur-
sion return tickets to Mombasa for
Rs. 500 will be available from May
to September 1930. The return
voyage to be completed within 3
months from the date of sailing
from Bombay.There will be sailings to Karachi
on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs-
day/Friday and Saturday every
week. The departure of the
Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday
or Friday is dependent upon the
arrival of the inward Enallah mail.Local passengers for Karachi
can only proceed by Thurs/Friday
sailings when accommodation is
not required for passengers ex the
P. & O. Mail Steamers or through
passengers to Basrah.Terms and Rates of Freight and
Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tajima Maru	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*San Francisco			
Maru	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
*Tokushima	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Sawa Maru	11000	—	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru	11000	—	@ 16
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	—	@ 30
*Kurehime Maru	4667	20 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakutsu Maru	10500	—	@ 14 May
Nagano Maru	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru	8000	—	@ 28

*Do not carry passengers.
*From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Kamo Maru	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru	10000	17 Apr.	3 Apr.
Atsuta Maru	8000	1 May	14 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN
FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
Tenyo Maru	22000	Malden	3 Apr.
Tetsuta Maru	2394	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-
American (East and West Coast)
and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares
Cheapest Round the World tour
rates and other fares, full particu-
lars on which are furnished on
application to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"Natesan's National
Literature
UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND
VOLUMES.SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
Vivekananda
Ram Mohun Roy
Rt. Hon. Sastri
Sarojini Naidu
Sir J. C. Bose
Sir P. C. Ray
Dr. Annie Besant
Lord Sinha
Sir Wm. Wedderburn
Pundit Malaviya
S. N. Banerjee
Sir D. E. Wacha
Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 Three
To Subs. of "Indian Review"
Rs. 2-8.Speeches of Gopal Krishna Go-
khale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of
"Indian Review" Rs. 3-8.
UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE
"Indian Scientists." Biog-
raphical sketches with an account
of their Researches, Discoveries
and Inventions, illustrated. Rs. 3.
"Indian Christians." Biog-
raphical and critical sketches of
poets, publicists, Ministers of the
Church, etc. With 13 illustrations.
Rs. 3.
"Indian Statesmen." Biog-
raphical and critical sketches of
famous Devas and Prime Minis-
ters of Indian States. With 17
portraits. Rs. 3."Eminent Mussalmans." Biog-
raphical and critical sketches of
Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Re-
formers, Jurists. Rs. 3.
"The Mission of Our Master."
Essays and Discourses. By the
Eastern and Western Disciples of
Ramakrishna-Vivekananda. Rs. 3.
"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda
Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages.
Rs. 3."Indian National Evolution." A
brief survey of the origin and
progress of the Indian National
Congress and the growth of Indian
Nationalism. By Ambika Charan
Mazumdar. Rs. 3.
"The Governance of India." A
"vade mecum" for all politicians.
By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.
To Subscribers of the "Indian
Review" Rs. 2-8 each.Books are given at concession
rates only to Subscribers of the
"Indian Review." Any one who
wishes to buy books at concession
rates must remit one year's sub-
scription in advance (Rs. Five
Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscrip-
tions can commence from any
month; but a few copies of our
special January (New Year) Num-
ber containing an account of the
Congress and Conferences are
available.Please note that a large and
varied collection of Books on
Indian Politics, Religion, Philoso-
phy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture,
Economics, Biographies, Speeches
and Writings of Eminent Indians
and Friends of India are given at
special concession rates to sub-
scribers of "Indian Review."
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of
India.BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.Byculla-Bellasis Road.
Mandvi-Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road-Junction of
Sandhurst and Charni Roads.SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding
Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be
deposited in any one year from 1st
January to 31st December. Ac-
counts may be opened in the
names of two or more persons and
the balance made payable to one or
more of them or to the survivor or
survivors.WITHDRAWALS may be made
at any time, but not oftener than
once in a week. Deposits and with-
drawals may be made by post by
depositors not residing in the town
where the account is kept. Ac-
counts may be transferred to any
other Office of the Bank free of charge.SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account
reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor
may transfer the whole or any
portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000
to a special Savings Bank Deposit
Account, subject to three months'
notice of withdrawal.INTEREST is allowed at the rate
of three per cent. per annum on
the minimum monthly balances
not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordi-
nary Savings Bank Accounts and
at the rate of three and a half
per cent. per annum on the daily
balances of the Special Savings
Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be
obtained on application at the
Bank.Bank of India,
Ltd.ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER
1898.
(Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VII of 1883.)HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange
(Shahid Memon Street, Bombay),
Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ah-
medabad.LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 90,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTSFrom 25th December to 25th
June interest is allowed at 3-1/2
per cent. on daily balance of Rs.
300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June
to 25th December, interest is
allowed at 2 per cent. on daily
balance. On sums exceeding Rs.
1,00,000 interest is allowed by
special arrangement. No interest
will be allowed which does not
amount to Rs. 3 per half yearFIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for
one year or for shorter period at
rates of interest which can be
ascertained on application.SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
opened which can be ascertained
on application A.G. GRAY,
Manager.Yokohama Specie
Bank Limited.HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 108,500,000BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Kobe,
Batavia, London, Saigon,
Bombay, Kobe, Seattle,
Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Singapore,
Lyons, Shimoda, Yokohama,
Calcutta, Manila, Sourabaya,
Canton, Marunouchi, San-
Francisco, Tokyo, Nagasaki,
Dairen, Newchwang, Shanghai,
Hankow, New York, Sydney,
Harbin, Osaka, Tientsin,
Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin,
Honolulu, Rangoon, Tsingtau,
Kai Yuen, Rio de Janeiro, VladivostokCURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers
and interest is allowed at the rate
of two per cent. per annum on
daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.
1,00,000 provided that the amount
of half yearly interest is not less
than Rs. 5.FIXED DEPOSITS are received
for one year or shorter period on
terms which may be ascertained
on application.Every description of BANKING
and EXCHANGE business trans-
acted L. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East
WestINSURANCE
Co., Ltd.Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.Purely Indian
Concern—Offers
everything best
in Life InsuranceGuaranteed
Bonus of
Rs. 12/-
per
Rs. 1,000/-
per year.Several new
attractive
plans.For Agency terms and other
particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.Marriage
Dowry
Policies on
easy terms
and liberal
conditions.Western
IndiaLIFE
INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
Satara City.PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES
at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of
1929.UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life Rs. 22-1/2
S. Life Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves 11
(1) Life Assurance Fund
Rs. 1,00,00,000
(2) Total Undivided Reserve
Rs. 2,22,175
RATIO OF (2) to (1)
22 per cent.NO OTHER COMPANY in
INDIA can show EQUAL
RESULTS
For Agency and other particulars
please apply.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.A PURELY INDIAN
LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS EXCEED
Rs. 90,00,000BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension
of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Value.
Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low
and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowestInsure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satis-
faction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.N. DATTA, Manager,
Bombay Branch.PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.THE
UNIVERSALFIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)FIRE, MARINE,
MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—

M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL
AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRE-
SENTED DISTRICTS

JAIL DIARY

By
C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.Being notes made by him in
Vellore jail from December 1921
to March, 1922.All orders should be accompa-
nied by full remittance of cost.
No V.P. orders will be executed.

Apply Sharp to:—

Manager, "SWARAJYA" Book Dept.,
P. B. No. 89, MADRAS.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get
a copy of

Kam Shashtra

A guide to Health,
Wealth and Prospe-
rity—given away
gratis and post free.ATANK NIGRAH
PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they
are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.

Princess St. BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CASHIER, knowing Gujarathi Accounts, typing, English and Marathi, correspondence. Apply in Gujarathi giving Security, age, experience to PATEL BROS., Topiwalla, Pydhoni Bombay. A R2244.

WANTED—Some respectable AGENTS for selling remaining Shares of the STAR OF INDIA TEA & FINANCE LTD. Nine Years Old Company. Dividend paid several years. Pay Rs. 100/- a month of decent commission. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced socialistic English in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—A DYER, for Northern India, one having practical knowledge in mixing preferred. Write stating age, qualifications and minimum salary required. To Box No. 2468, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R401

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 15-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to ANDERSON & CO., Managing Agents, Mercantile Buildings Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FREE SAMPLES OF SAFETY RAZOR BLADES "GAZI" made of first class German steel, special trade rates to dealers. Apply MARTIN & CO., Rasool Building, Clark Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. T R2248

"LONGODDS" Racing System that never loses. Fully Explained. Every Bet A Winning One. Rs. 5. Newspapers, Fashion, Books, Novels, Books For Children. Birthday Cards, Diaries, Ephemeris, Autographs, Bugler-proof Steel Cashboxes. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. T R2238

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FIRST FLOOR Flat East side of Hirji Mansions Gwalla Tank Road Rent Rs. 100/- Apply Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort. C 370

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (JAMSHEDI NAVROZ), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th March 1930. 390.

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS LOAN ACCOUNT

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery at the site of works near Sydenham Reservoir, Karachi for the supply of 3,000 cwt. of Cast Iron Pipes and Specials.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, on Special Duty, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 only. 3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer, on Special Duty, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed, "Tender for Pipes and Specials", and delivered to the Municipal Accountant on or before Friday, the 4th April, 1930, with rupees two hundred as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their Agents will be a disqualification.

(Sd.) J. N. SETNA,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 5th March, 1930. 366

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, up to 3 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of March 1930 for the supply of—

(1) Stationery and
(2) Drawing Materials.
Forms of tender at Rs. 4 each can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office.
Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.
D. N. BARIA, L. C. E.,
Engineer in charge,
Northern Division.
Dated 14th March 1930. 409

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of approach roads in the compound of Bombay Central Station.

Tender form, together with plans and specifications, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Construction, B.B. & C.I. Railway, General Offices, Church Gate, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, which will not be returned, and tenders will be received in the same office up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender, either in part or in whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.
Bombay, 14th March, 1930. 412.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT, TATTA.

Suit No. 486 of 1929.
IBRAHIM s/o. Vazir Plaintiff.
Versus

ALI MAHOMED s/o. Kamal, resident of Kano Dar at present living at Sayun Road, Bread Berri Mill Adamji Bhaiji Bombay Post Box No. 11 Defendant.

To,
The defendant abovenamed.

Whereas the aforesaid plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 100 and you are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a pleader duly authorised to answer all material questions relating to the suit on 29th March 1930 at 8 a.m. Take notice that for default the suit will be heard and determined 'ex parte.'

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 1st March 1930.

By Order
CHOTIRMAL,
Clerk of the Court, Tatta. 413.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Sabinis Goregaonkar and Senjit, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage Sheth Lookmanji Moosaji Poonawalla and on account and at the risk of Hakim Baboo Mianji, the Mortgage, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on Monday, the 17th March 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

For a Free Hold land with dwelling house at Ripon Road, admeasurement 106 Square Yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3450 and Cadastral Survey No. 1748 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward No. 3991 (1) and Street No. 178.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Sabinis Goregaonkar & Senjit, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES KRAFT PAPER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th Inst., at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abbasbhai Hassanally, the defaulting Indentors:—
22 Bales Ribbed Kraft Paper Quality No. 9948 Including:—
3 Bales Size 27 x 40 x 28 lbs.
3 Bales Size 29 x 44 x 57 lbs.
3 Bales Size 29 x 44 x 67 lbs.
10 Bales Size 36 x 46 x 67 lbs.
3 Bales Size 36 x 46 x 66 lbs.
Terms: 25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 230 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPPLED COTTON (BROACH, MOGHALAI, KHANDESH, CENTRAL INDIA, BENGAL, ETC.) AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sawree near Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Jetha No. (P) by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of ships stores, scrap iron, pipes, wires, lamps, electric gears, furniture, life-boats, galvanised baths, copper and brass wash basins, Bunk Ladders and Cradles, sounding machine, cable chain, empty casks, steel barrels, tins, kegs, &c., brass campus, scrapwood, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1930 at 2 P.M. at the P. & Dock and at 3-30 P.M. at the B. I. Dock the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE MILLS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), SITUATE AT FERGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the valuable property known as The Presidency Mills consisting of land with buildings thereon and the machinery therein, on the Mill premises situated at Fergusson Road, by order of and under instructions from the Court Liquidator of The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd. (in liquidation).

All those several pieces or parcels of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and other structures standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Fergusson Road, Parel, and known as the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., containing by admeasurement 47,945 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's New Nos. a/11929, etc., New Survey Nos. 42854, etc., Cadastral Survey No. 249, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward G Nos. 2022 to 2029, etc., Street Nos. 1018 to 1026, etc., and bounded on the North by the Lord Ray Mills, on the South by Fergusson Road, on the East by the Tula Main pipe Road and on the West by public passage.

For particulars of the machinery and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bhamandasi Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE DUST OF THE SUN.
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR
- RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE -
- COOLS AND REFRESHES THE EYES -
- SHIELDS EYES FROM THE SUN -
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS STYLES
"Protect your Eyes" and for our Price List
Halim Brothers,
Sole Importers, 30, Dalhousie Street, Bombay 3

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.
Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS, Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly 'the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the 'Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest' Insurance Companies in the 'World.'"

Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Insurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre

3, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
SECOND WEEK OF
The World's Mightiest Show
glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking,
All-Singing, All-Dancing
Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLARA BOW

IN

GET YOUR MAN

A Paramount Picture
and

NINA ET JACQUES
The Famous Dancers

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Famous Novelist

EDGAR WALLACE'S

THE RINGER

You'll be thrilled and enthralled!

THE RIALTO

(Lamington Road)
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

CHINA BOND
Co-starring
KARL DANE & GEORGE ARTHUR

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

Action! Drama!
Romance!

EDDIE POLO

EDDIE POLO

IN

"THE DEVIL REPORTER"

The drama of 13 Girls who were kidnapped and held for Ransom. A drama of what happens in a Great City!
Also 2 reels Comedy.

CROWN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank
Holidays 3-30.

Drama laid against the
Turmoil of Modern China.

"SHANGHAI BOUND"

Starring

RICHARD DIX

A lone American pits himself against a hungry horde of fierce river pirates for the sake of the girl he loves!
Also
2 reels roaring comedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNPRECEDENTED APPLAUSE

Greeted the Memorable, Epoch-Making Sensation Picture on
SATURDAY and SUNDAYS LAST!

Hundreds of People could not get their Tickets owing to the tremendous rush. Therefore we advise you again to

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

TO-NIGHT

THIS WEEK!

'NOAH'S ARK'

The Colossus of all Pictures—nothing can equal the

BIG DELUGE SCENE

Mere Words Cannot Describe the wonders of this

GREAT WARNER BROS. VITAPHONE SENSATION.

"NOAH'S ARK"

10,000 Actors with DOLORES COSTELLO in this mighty powerful, all-absorbing, awe-inspiring Talking and Singing picture of Thunders in devastating deluge—wreck of the cities—ravages of War—and through the tumult—the Still Small Voice Of Love.

"NOAH'S ARK"

DAILY TWO SHOWS AT 6-30 and 10 P.M. (S. T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOB TALAO

Please book your seats in advance to avoid the great rush and disappointment. Plans open throughout the day from 10 a.m. at the Theatre

EVERY NIGHT **FIVE GIFTS** EVERY NIGHT

FOR ENTRANCE 1st	FOR ENTRANCE 1st
200	200
100	100
50	50
25	25
25 RIDES	25 RIDES

VISIT VICTORIA CARNIVAL

GIVEN AWAY TOTAL

Rs. 30,000

AT

Rs. 400 EVERY NIGHT Rs. 400

FROM 15th MARCH TO 31st MAY 1930

LOCATION—GOWALIA TANK

Admission Annas TWO

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 **ATTRACTIONS** 1001

Rs. **100** FREE GIFT **100** Rs.

100 GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY **100**

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Prof. Kraplan's lecture on "Mahatma's message to Bombay Youth," Congress House, 6-30 p.m.
Mr. J. M. Mehta to speak on Shivali's Lifework, Y. M. H. A. premises, 7 p.m., Mr. K. M. Munshi presiding.

A WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Committee will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. at the Committee's Office.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members will be held in the Institute on Wednesday the 19th instant at 6-15 p.m.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting of the executive committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Abdulla Building, Poibayd Corner, Parel to-day at 9 a.m.

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

53rd birthday of Aga Khan will be celebrated by the Khoja Jamat of Andheri on Sunday the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Jamatkhana when Mr. M. S. Jayakar will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Members are invited to the monthly "At Home" of the Council to-day at 4-30 p.m. The President will speak on the "Spirit of Service". Lady Sykes will be present.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An adjourned ordinary meeting of the Board will be held in the Corporation Hall, on Thursday the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.) to resume consideration of the Revised Estimates for 1929-30 and Budget Estimates.

DASHA SHRIMALI VIDYARTHY BHUVAN.

Vanita students coming to Bombay for University examinations to be held in the months of March and April will be accommodated in the above Bhuvan. Apply to Mr. Trikamlal Vithalji Sheth, Hon. Secretary, Jernahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Shivali Tercentenary will be celebrated in the Hall of the Association to-day at 7 p.m. when Mr. J. M. Mehta will speak and Mr. K. M. Munshi presiding.

SHAH MEMORIAL FUND.

Bhati Sewa Samaj of Bombay will stage on Tuesday night in Bhangwadi Theatre, their popular play "Vismi Sadi". Seth Lalji Narayanji will preside. The income of the play will go to the Fund raised for the Memorial of the late lamented Mr. P. M. Shah.



NO TABLE IS COMPLETE
WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE

AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

FREE! FREE!
CALENDAR

For 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE
Rajavadiya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

ELECTION TO A. I. C. C. FROM BOMBAY.

Since there are four candidates for One of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta resigned the poll will take place on Tuesday the 18th instant between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"G. Ward Congress Committee." The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the above Committee to elect a President in place of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, resigned, will be held at the Congress Committee's office, Kohnoor Cinema Building, Dadar, on Saturday the 22nd March at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) All members are requested to attend.

A meeting of the Council of the G Ward Congress Committee will be held at the Congress Office, on Saturday, the 22nd March at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

MR. J. K. MEHTA & SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir, With reference to the statement published in "The Chronicle" that Mr. J. K. Mehta has joined the Satyagraha Campaign and has been elected President of the Suburban District Congress Committee, I have to inform the public the news must not be considered final.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. BHATT,
Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

ONE "SOLDIER" FROM EVERY HOME.

Full Support To Mahatma From Suburbs.

Mr. H. D. Rajah, President, Bombay Suburban District Youth League, writes as follows:—

The Bombay Suburban District is going to play a part in the historical struggle of disobeying the Salt law by preparing salt near Juhu and beginning Satyagraha. The campaign will be launched in all probability on 26th of this month or as soon as Mahatma Gandhi is arrested.

Bombay Suburban District has got many places where natural salt is formed and salt can be manufactured without much difficulty. The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has taken up the work and our League has promised its full cooperation to the Congress Committee.

YOUTHS PART IN THE STRUGGLE.

Three members of our Managing Committee have already enlisted their names for Satyagraha and the Youths of the Suburbs have to play a very important role in the coming struggle.

The Youths who have leisure should attend every village in the suburbs and help the peasants in the formation of Peasant Unions. Propaganda meetings should be held in every part of the Suburbs and all sorts of help must be rendered to the coming struggle.

The G. I. P. Railway strike is continuing for the last one and half months and the workers are heroically fighting against the State. The residents of Suburbs should render financial help to the strikers and the Youths and Youth Leagues should collect money and send to the Strike Committee for the relief of the workers.

When Mahatma Gandhi is arrested every house ought to send at least one soldier for the battle of freedom.

THE SILVER DUTY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In the issue of your paper of the 5th instant, there appears a communication with regard to a circular issued by the Bombay Shroff Association, in connection with the resolution of the Bombay Bullion Exchange passed on 13-3-1930, arising out of duty on silver recently imposed, relating to the Silver bars which may be issued from His Majesty's Mint. With regard to the said circular I am directed to point out that Sec. 10 of the Tariff Act of 1894 imposes an obligation on a purchaser to pay duty if the same is paid by the seller, provided there is no stipulation in the contract in that behalf. That being so Sec. 10 of the Tariff Act does not apply to forward transactions made subject to the rules and regulations of the Bullion Exchange, in as much as there is provision in the rules and regulations of the Bullion Exchange in that behalf. As His Majesty's Mint is now issuing silver bars which may be tendered in delivery against forward transactions, the resolution above referred to, namely, the one passed on 13-3-1930, was passed, in order to remove misunderstanding, by way of explanation. Trusting you to be good enough to publish the above explanation in your Paper as prominently as the circular from the Shroff Association was published, I remain, Yours, etc.,

S. PAREKH,
Secretary, Bullion Exchange, Bombay, March 16.

"THE BROADWAY MELODY"

The First "Talkie" Of "The Capitol."

A special press view of the All-Singing, All-Dancing and All-Talking picture, "The Broadway Melody" was held on Thursday afternoon before a large gathering, representative of the press, the film-industry and the film-censorship authorities of the city. It was preceded by an excellent luncheon provided for the numerous guests by the management of the "Capitol". Messrs. Globe Theatres Ltd., Mr. Phirozeshah Sidhwa, the popular Manager of the "Capitol" Cinema, well-supported by his able Assistant, Mr. Mick de Souza, indefatigably looked to the comforts of the guests and everyone present warmly appreciated the rich hospitality provided on the occasion, which all-in-all savoured of the traditional spirit of the community from which Mr. Sidhwa hailed. In a neat speech Mr. Sidhwa attributed the success that Globe Theatres had hitherto met with to the unfailing power of the press, which had always accorded the most cordial support to their numerous undertakings in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Lucknow and Bangalore. Mr. Jones, the General Manager of Metro-Goldwyn-Magor Film Corporation in India (which has given the exclusive right to Globe Theatres for the exhibition of their films in this country) felt gratified with the response that his concern had met with in this country and was very unassuming regarding the undoubted merits of the pictures supplied by his Corporation. Mr. Jepson, Editor expressed his admiration at the wonderful way in which the Capitol Cinema had forged ahead in Bombay, which no doubt was remarkably due to the business ability and grit display by Mr. Sidhwa. Mr. Joachim Alva, referred to link formed between America, which led the world in several movements, and India in the matter of film enterprises and stated that the "Capitol" was the embodiment of this new alliance, which meant so much for this country and Bombay in particular.

The luncheon over, the guests witnessed the exhibition of the first "talkie" to be shown by the "Capitol" from next Friday onwards. Those who had already witnessed it in London and New York had hailed it with rapture and their impressions were perfectly borne out by those who saw it on last Thursday. There is a good plot which displays several realistic scenes of night-club and theatre life of New York to the core, and the actors, Charles King, Anita Page and Bessie Love, sustain the interest of the crowd till the very end. The songs and bright pieces of "talk" lighten the interest and the scene of the "Wedding of the Painted Doll" makes an unforgettable impression.

"Broadway Melody" is a most worthy choice made by the Capitol to inaugurate their new venture in Bombay which is bound to meet with unbounded popular approval and support the Western Electric Company under the supervision of Mr. Hind, their Engineer, have spared no effort to make the electric installation as perfect as possible.

"KAKA BAPTISTA & ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE."

Sir,—Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise. Had your correspondent, Alois Das Dorez Silva Esq., communicated with me instead of rushing into print, I would have enlightened him as to how it came about that my name appears in the manifesto to which he alludes. The facts are these:—

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola requested me to sign the invitation. I intimated to him that I had no authority to represent any community. I told him that I was forwarding his letter to Mr. Peter Baptista who was the President of the Bombay East Indian Association to sign if he chose. Later I received a second letter from Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola saying he had not heard from Mr. Peter Baptista, and he explained that I was to sign merely as one of the prominent citizens of Bombay. I did so, succumbing to the flattering compliment. Apparently none of the thirty signatories has signed in a representative character. Mr. Meyer Nissim has certainly not signed as President of the Corporation. The qualification "Indian Christian" against my name is merely descriptive. There is not much intelligence required to perceive this. So far as my own East Indian Community is concerned there are Mr. Leo Rodrigues and Mr. Frank Oliveira. Why I should be singled out to explain by what right I signed is enveloped in mystery. However, now that I have explained, but I signed only in my right as a man, and not as a representative Indian Christian I trust painful surprise will be transformed into a pleasant surprise.

The meeting was professionally a "Consultative Meeting". You do not want representative men for

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN TO JOIN THE GOOD FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

With Smiles On Their Lips And Song Of Freedom In Their Hearts.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.
At an emergent meeting of the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held to-day the following resolution was passed:—"The Council of the Provincial Congress Committee warmly welcomes the inauguration of the Satyagraha Campaign for Independence by their great leader Mahatma Gandhi and pledge themselves to give their fullest support to it."

The Council congratulates Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sit. M. Sen Gupta on their being the vanguard of the army of those who will soon go to jail for deliberate acts of Civil Disobedience and call the people of the province to keep themselves in immediate readiness for Satyagraha. With a view to facilitate the organisation and to ensure that immediate action is taken whenever occasion arises, the Council appoints a Satyagraha Committee consisting of the president Sit. Ganesh Shukla, Vice-President Sit. Sri Prakash, Sit. Sri Krishna Das, Pallavi, Sit. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sit. Ravi Ahmed Kidwai.

BREAK SALT ACT.
This committee is to have authority to initiate or authorise Satyagraha in any part of the province and to take such other and further steps in furtherance thereof as may be necessary. The Council should be broken by manufacture of contraband salt or otherwise firstly in selected areas under special control of the Provincial Congress Committee, and secondly generally by local committees and individuals. The Satyagraha Committee shall issue directions as to when and where Civil Disobedience should be offered in regard to Salt Laws both in selected areas and generally. All committees and districts are requested to keep themselves in immediate readiness for action by enrolment of Satyagraha volunteers and preparation of selected areas.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.
The Council also authorises the Satyagraha Committee to organise wherever possible a campaign for non-payment of land revenue or rent. In the event of a non-rent campaign, the Council is of opinion that stress should be laid not only on the refusal to pay enhancement where such is made, but also on the substantial reduction in the existing burden of the rent.

SATYAGRAHA FUND.
In order to finance the Satyagraha Campaign and carry on the struggle for freedom with full vigour, this Council starts a special fund called the Satyagraha Fund and invites the people of the province to contribute to it. In particular it invites those who

the purposes of consultation. But you want men that have some capacity to discuss whether the method suggested is conducive to efficiency and what safeguards can minorities claim. We require apart from the fundamental rights of man, that appertain to all communities, and that can properly be embodied in a constitution or by way of a Declaration of Rights. I shall be obliged if you will publish the enclosed letter which I addressed to Mr. Fazal and which will probably appear in the next issue of the "East Indian" on 1st March. Communism is rampant in India. No community is really free from it some form. But this letter will show to what extent I am infected with the virus of communism. It will show me in "true colours", communalists more accurately than Senator Silva does. I do not know whether Prof. Aloysius Soares ever said or wrote that "those who are ready to attend, are simply walking into a trap". Such an uncharitable imputation is unjustifiable. I have no doubt that the signatories are animated by the best of motives and would never stoop to laying a trap for any one—much less to members of so insignificant community as the East Indians who number only 80,000 out of the total five millions or more Indian Christians.

I plead guilty to the charge that I failed to represent Indian Christian political opinion. I never ventured to do so. My business was that of a pioneer and education of Indian Christians. In fact my opinion went for a time far ahead of all communities in India. Christian or non-Christian. The "Times of India" nearly 25 years ago characterized me as the Maximalist of Maharashtra on account of my advanced views. I was the first to suggest the formation of an Indian House Rule League. I became the first President of the first Indian Home Rule League ever inaugurated in India. I was the first to suggest Responsive Cooperation to Lokmanya Tilak. Responsivists are not Jayakar's "crowds". Jayakar joined the

FOR SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING

Consult BYKAM KHAMBAJA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

terest are adherents to Independence Resolution. Evidently he is misrepresenting Indian Christians for some object. Then who is he to make the charge that I have often been accused to be the cause of disunity among the East Indians? He is not an East Indian. He appears to be a Goan. I don't know whether he is a British subject either by birth or naturalisation.—The untruthfulness of the allegation is not softened by the further finding at East Indians "who are divided and subdivided among themselves. Well, all I can say is "East Indians, unite. Don't let any, known or unknown Goan laugh at you in this way."—Yours etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady 26th Feb. 1930.
MR. BAPTISTA'S LETTER.

Matharpacady, Bombay.
25th Feb. 1930.

My Dear Fazal,
At your request, I signed the invitation you sent out, but I am doubtful about the wisdom of concerted action by Minority Communities. I regret I cannot attend the Consultative Meeting. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of expressing my views in writing for the information of the Meeting.

2. What constitutes a minority community? That is the first difficulty. There must be some distinctive characteristics. What characteristics or criteria are you going to postulate? Mere number will not suffice. There can be no doubt that the Jews, Parses and Christians are in a minority in India. You can classify and separate them by the test of religion, but the test of religion does not divide Europeans, Domiciled Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians into water-tight compartments. You have to apply the test of race. Even the test of race will not do to separate Europeans from Domiciled Europeans. In this case you have to apply the test of Domicile. In the case of Anglo-Indians you have to apply the test of blood. They are half-brothers of the Europeans. I am not sure whether Anglo-Indians apply to the test of colour to keep themselves exclusive. I know that in the same family, having the same parents one brother is fair and the other is dark. Complexion will not suffice to separate a true Anglo-Indian from pretence. It opens the door for outsiders.

The Muslims are in a minority in India as a whole, but they form the majority in Bengal and will do so in Sind if Sind is exalted into a separate province. There are a few sects among Muslims, but sectarianism does not divide them more than it divides Christians.

The most perplexing problem is furnished by the Hindus. Who are Hindus? Is a Sikh a Hindu? Is a Jain a Hindu? Is a Buddhist a Hindu? Is an animist a Hindu? If they are not then each of these must be recognised as a minority community with religion as a distinctive characteristic. Also the Brahmins.

I find Mr. M. C. Rajah representing the Depressed classes. What differentiates the Depressed classes from the Hindus? I am afraid this makes "caste" a differentiating element. Then how can you exclude the Brahmins, or Kshatriyas or Vaisnavas? If you proceed to apply the test of race to Hindus, then you must separate the Marathas from the Gujaratis, and so on. The Hindus from Sind would unquestionably be a small and negligible minority numerically. The Kanarese come next. The net result of this analysis makes one feel that the Indian population is composed of numerous communities varying in number. The Muslims will probably emerge as the largest homogeneous community in India. How are you going to place limitations as to what community shall be admitted in this minority movement?

3. More important is the question of the objects of this concerted action. The circular suggests securing safeguards for minorities. How are you going to separate safeguards on the ground of minority interests? If one can particularise minority interest as distinct from the majority interest, there would, justification to secure safeguards. But safeguards which concern religion, Liberty, and Equality are general and not particular. If you can tabulate particular interests from the general interests, then concerted action would be wise if you anticipate opposition from majority interests. But you will

find that the fundamental rights of man are the only rights which can be safeguarded by the Constitution itself or Declaration of Rights. All are vitally interested.

4. In my opinion the only legitimate object of which minorities may feel apprehensive is the franchise and representation. In this matter the Jews, Parsis, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians are numerically negligible. If they base their claim on proportionate representation, their voice in the Councils will be worse than crying in the wilderness. In my opinion there is no disposition among either Hindus or Muslims to withhold a larger measure of representation to Jews, Parsis, Europeans and Anglo-Indians than could be reasonably claimed either on the ground of numbers or interests. Both the communities are pre-disposed to be generous to them. This concerted action may deprive them of the present generous disposition. The Nair Report gives an idea of the generosity of the Nair measure. There are only 1,50,000 Europeans in India, and 150,000 Anglo-Indians yet they get more than their number and vested interests would allow. But I am sorry to find that the same measure of generosity is not conceded to the Indian Christians. The enclosed article from the East Indian discusses the grievance. I may mention that East Indians are not people of mixed descent. They are Marathas by race. Why should you risk antagonizing friends by this concerted action?

5. There is another consideration. I thoroughly disapprove of separate constituencies for Indian Christians. I believe every interest should be represented, and Indian Christians should have reserved seats in general constituencies with right to contest for general seats as recommended by the Nair Committee. This is the best solution. The moment you separate them into water-tight constituencies, they cannot have any influence at the polls on other communities. No Hindu, or Muslim, or European, or Anglo-Indian would care for the views or grievances of the Indian Christians. They have no vote except in their own constituency. If they were included in a General Constituency they would have some influence by their vote. I believe votes are more powerful than mere seats of a limited number. Every candidate has to canvass for Christian votes. Thereby they can get any particular grievance redressed by the members elected. By separate electorates they may get a couple of seats in a Province like Bombay and they may get a few in the Assembly. Only on very rare occasions would their small number of seats influence voting decisively. By separating them other communities get accustomed to ignoring them. Such Indian Christian representatives must be very extraordinary men to make themselves felt in the Assembly—at least for the present. Time will no doubt come when measures will be dealt with on merits alone without reference to community interests. But for the present it is better for small communities not to alienate the sympathy of a majority community by clamouring for separate representation. Reservation of seats plus liberty to contest general seats is sufficient. The case of Muslims is different. They do not form a negligible number in any Province. In fact they could hold the balance anywhere. The experience of the Maories in Australia teaches us the mistake of separate constituencies. The Maories clamoured for it and got it; but experience made them repent. They found they had no influence at the polls on non-Maories and in the Legislature they were impotent—worse than clamouring in the wilderness.

6. I believe it is good and proper and beneficial to have consultative meetings and it is good if by such meetings the minority communities could enlist the sympathy of one another, and of the other larger communities. But care must be taken not to offend any community by a display of distrust, and thereby alienate existing feeling of goodwill and sympathy.

With best wishes for success of the Consultative Meeting—I remain, Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

FOR THE GOOD OF INDIA

by
An Overseas Visitor.

The aim of big business is no longer the mere pursuit of profits. A higher ideal has arisen, that of "service" to the community at large and to the country in which the business is situated. Indian politicians complain that the average Britisher comes out to India solely to extract what money he can from the country. They are inclined to forget the innumerable benefits which western business has brought to India, preparing her to take a place in the universal civilisation of the future, and, by increasing her wealth, enabling her to improve, physically and mentally, the lives of hundreds of millions of human beings.

Typical of the firms who take the long-sighted view that what is best for society is best for them may be cited Burmah-Shell. The formation, two years ago, of this great marketing organisation, resulted from studying the convenience of a body of customers, who embrace every class, caste, race and creed in India.

The general needs of the Indian oil-consumer were previously supplied by two rival companies, the Asiatic Petroleum and the Burmah Oil. In 1928 an agreement was reached that, while the two companies should continue to retain their separate identities, a third should be formed for the purpose of marketing their joint products to the best advantage of the Indian consumer. This was the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India.

The advantage to the consumer and to the country as a whole was immediately apparent. All the work which had previously been done in duplicate was now centralised in single offices; the two up-country organisations were welded into one; overhead charges were reduced; and a corresponding number of trained men and a corresponding amount of capital were consequently available to meet the consumer's convenience. Fresh kerosene agencies were established, to eliminate still further the primitive vegetable oil lamp. Efficiency in the inspection service was increased, thus preventing the middleman from exploiting the helpless ryot. In the towns and along the main roads, kerbside pumps were instituted, to save the motorist hours of unnecessary trouble. Similarly the number of up-country petrol depots was promptly augmented, in order to facilitate the use of motor transport in distant parts of the country.

Burmah-Shell is essentially a marketing company. Though it stands affiliated to two great oil producing concerns, its interests are identified solely and entirely with those of its customers. Those customers are the people of India.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawplugs
for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 25 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION. Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C. D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be taken in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded. TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE. Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 30-33, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRADUATES, MATRICULATES and Non-MATRICULATES!

Graduates can add considerably to their chances of securing lucrative and responsible positions by taking a Course in Accounting, Banking, or Secretarial Practice, which can be completed in 10 Months.

MATRICULATES AND NON-MATRICULATES. Have equal opportunities of securing high posts by taking any of our several Commerce Courses.

Free advice as to selection of Courses. Enrolments daily made for all Courses (excepting G.D.A.).

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute
YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants. Apply third floor to the owner.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1930.

AN IRRESISTIBLE MOVEMENT.

Lord Peel is reported to have said in an interview that Mahatma Gandhi had "covered himself with ridicule and that he was fully conscious that his movement had failed." But his lordship's own country-men would, on reading the reports of Gandhi's triumphant march and the whole country's rally to his call, admit to themselves, though not publicly, that it is Lord Peel that is making himself ridiculous by such a silly remark. At every village that Gandhi visited during his march he has been received with a warmth and reverence that kings might envy. At his call, many village officials have already thrown up their jobs, volunteers have enlisted in hundreds in Gujarat alone, not to mention those enrolling in other provinces; and millions are stirred by his message of independence as they were never stirred before in their life-time. And all this is happening even before he starts his campaign of civil disobedience. Government themselves may imagine what would happen when he actually starts his campaign and what phenomenon would greet them if they arrest him. That does not look like an omen of failure. Poor Lord Peel is only making the wish father to the thought and like a frightened man is trying to persuade himself that it is all over with British domination in India. The same may be said of those correspondents of the British papers who say that there is no real

popular feeling behind Gandhi's movement.

If Government thought that they could scotch the movement by unexpectedly jailing Sardar Vallabhbhai, they must be sadly disillusioned by now. Every reference made by Gandhi to the Sardar's arrest—he naturally makes one at every village—has roused the villagers at least as much as if the Sardar was free. And the village of Ras where the arrest took place has in no time mobilised a thousand volunteers, to be rushed to any spot for action at a mere signal from Gandhi. Bardoli, which was so nobly served by the Sardar, has promised another thousand, to be ready by the time Gandhi reaches Jalapur, the scene of action. The entire Nationalist press and even the Liberal organs like the "Leader" and the "Indian Daily Mail" have condemned the arrest of the Sardar. Though some of the Moderate papers have not so far openly approved of the forthcoming campaign they have ill concealed their secret sympathy with it. All Indian papers and some British have warned Government against any repressive action against the Satyagrahis. Though the Tory papers like the "Daily Mail" and men of the "O'Dwyer" type vent their rage in cries for "firm rule," responsible papers like the "Daily Herald" and the "Manchester Guardian" are reported to have been sufficiently impressed by the Indian situation to rule out anything like repression. The most significant warning given by a Britisher to Government is that of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell who is reported to have warned them that any attempt by them to seek safety by setting Muslims against Hindus would be the worst of all madness which would rend the Empire from end to end.

Whatever may be the motives guiding them, Government may be congratulated on their wisdom in not restraining the movements of Mahatma Gandhi. The report goes that Government would not completely ruin the chances of the Round Table Conference which as Pandit Malaviya said in the Assembly, no Nationalists would have the heart to attend so long as leaders like Gandhi and Vallabhbhai were in prison. It is also said that they might follow a policy of non-interference so long as Gandhi and his followers remained non-violent. The fact that they have not sought to gag him in the Kaira District lends some countenance to this report. But the crucial test of Government's policy would be the actual starting of the campaign of civil disobedience. It seems certain, however, that Gandhi will start the campaign within a fortnight, unless Government make it unnecessary. Once it is started, whether the leader is arrested or not, it is bound to be continued in one or more places till Government are compelled to seek an honourable settlement. What the "Manchester Guardian" calls the "unnatural" and "monstrous" character of the rule of one country over another is now found intolerable by the subject country. Will the Government also realise the unnaturalness and the monstrosity of the situation and redeem it before it is too late?

SICKENING HYPOCRISY.

If any proof were needed of the demoralisation which overtakes a people which is accustomed to rule another, it is provided by the decision of the British General Medical Council which Reuter cabled on Saturday. So much accustomed have the Britishers become to the enjoyment of illegitimate powers and privileges in India that the mere fact of the attempt of Indians to exercise their legitimate rights throws some of them into such impotent fury that they begin to lose sight of all considerations of public decency. The British Medical Council has rendered a distinct service to the cause of India and to the cause of freedom in general by proclaiming to the world that not only is the British "Trusteeship" in India to be a perpetual one but it is also to be so managed as to benefit the trustee himself and not the ward—that, in short, British connection with India means aggrandisement for Britishers at the cost of her own nationals. For our own part, we have always been against the course of Indian medical education being determined by the British General Medical Council and have, over and over again, demanded the establishment of a National Medical Council, self-reliant and self-controlled. We, therefore, welcome rather than regret the decision of the British General Medical Council refusing to recognise medical degrees of Indian Universities. The decision is important only inasmuch as it is a characteristic piece of British bluff, an exposure of the hypocritical solicitude of the British General Medical Council for medical education in India and, last but not least, a measure of the chagrin of ex-I.M.S. officers who

exercise a great influence over its deliberations and policies. Apart from this, it should be treated with the contempt it deserves. In substance it is a crudely selfish and dishonest reply to India's rejection of the insolent demand for the appointment of a Medical Mussolini. We describe it in these terms advisedly for, as Drs. Deshmukh, Jivraj Mehta and Vaidya show in the statements published elsewhere, there is no justification whatever for such a decision except professional jealousy and the unholy desire to monopolise places of power and privilege for Britishers. As Dr. Deshmukh says, in picturesque language, it is not only Imperial Preference that is wanted by the British General Medical Council but they also want for ever British monopoly in medical matters. Such a demand is an affront to India's self-respect and she must accept the challenge only by taking immediate measures to establish a genuinely independent Indian Medical Council and by taking retaliatory measures such as stopping recruitment of persons holding only British medical qualifications for all the medical services of the country and taking away the privilege now enjoyed by holders of British qualification of being registered in India in virtue of those qualifications alone.

The present move of the British General Medical Council was anticipated the day Sir Donald Macalister indulged in his impertinent observations. If only the Government will publish without reserve the proceedings of the Simla Conference of Ministers and Directors of Public Health that took place in July last, it will be seen that the Ministers present, led by one among them, were quite prepared for the British General Medical Council's vendetta against the Indian medical graduates and were prepared to retaliate—if only the Government would allow them. It will then be seen also that among the Ministers at the Conference there was a recognition of the power of the Government to refuse to recognise British medical qualifications in recruiting for the Indian services. Will the Government of India take the public into confidence regarding the confabulations of last July and explain their tortuous methods in connection with the setting up of an Indian Medical Council?

DAVAR'S COLLEGE.

The Davar's College of Commerce has just completed thirty years of its existence and the occasion was celebrated by the students and Professors with due rejoicing at the Sir Cowaji Jehan-ir Hall on Sunday under the presidency of Sir Joseph Kay. The College was started in 1900 and the first batch of students was sent up for examinations in London in the beginning of the year 1902. The very first examination result gave the institution a leading place. The public soon realised the importance of commercial education and many students began to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the institution in days when commercial education was in its infancy. In February 1904 two students were taken to England by Mr. Davar to enable them to pass higher examinations there. The results were satisfactory. Encouraged by this success, more batches were sent in 1906, 1907, 1909, 1912, 1915 and 1920. In 1907, Mr. Davar succeeded in introducing the Professional Accountants' Examination in India and the Central Association of Accountants of London held its first examination in Bombay in 1908. Mr. Davar visited various commercial schools in England where he observed the methods in use for imparting commercial education in its various branches, and introduced the system in India. In 1914 a special course for specialised secretarial work for the profession of Company secretaries was introduced by Mr. Davar on his return from Europe. The teaching for the specialised banking course for the diploma of the Institute of Bankers of England was introduced for the first time in India also by Principal Davar. In 1922, 329 students were enrolled. During the year 1922, 116 Senior Certificates were secured in different commercial subjects from the London Chamber of Commerce of which 32 were "Distinction" or "Honours" Certificates. In 1924 Mr. Davar went to Europe; and he visited commercial colleges in France, Italy and Australia. The experience gained enabled him to introduce various reforms in the system of education. In 1929 steady progress in all lines of commercial education was made and a special Diploma course of Textile Specialisation was introduced. To-day Commerce is a recognised subject in the curriculum of several universities. We have in Bombay a full-fledged College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay and several commercial schools and colleges in other parts of the country as well as in this city. If commercial education has come into its own, the result is, to no small extent, due to the pioneering work of Mr. R. Davar.

A BRITISH BLUFF.

OPEN LETTER TO LORD IRWIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish this open letter, which is addressed to Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, in the hope that it may guide him to so act as to prevent avoidable bitterness in the Indian political atmosphere, which is already surcharged with it.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Member, Syndicate,
Bombay University.
Bombay (4), March 15.

Dear Lord Irwin.—Reuter has broadcast the news, published in to-day's papers, that the General Medical Council (of Great Britain and North Ireland) has decided to refuse to recognise for the time being the medical degrees of the Indian Universities. Religiously-inclined, well-meaning, conscientious and honest as you, my Lord, are reported to be, I must take it for granted that you took all along a keen and personal interest in the question of the recognition of the Indian Medical Degrees, which was only recently the subject of a memorable debate in the Assembly. But it is quite possible that in the enormous strain and worry of your office, particularly at this juncture, when you have been faced with Mahatma Gandhi's Non-violent Civil Disobedience movement against the Salt-Tax; when pressure from "Home" Government and the dictates of your conscience might be giving you ample food for serious thought and when—I take it—your very religiously-inclined soul—may I take it that it is also God-fearing?—may be stirred by inner revolt against the invisible and insidious oppression by your race of the Indian people—I repeat that in this trying circumstances, it is quite possible that you may not have been able to pay that amount of attention to the question as was its due; and, therefore, I would fain give a resume to refresh Your Lordship's memory, so that it may yet be possible for Your Lordship to intercede—may even intervene—through the Secretary of State for India, in this matter of All-India importance and the process of bullying by the General Medical Council, which is bound to have an All-India-wide repercussion driving the Indian Universities into permanent opposition to all that is British with a bitterness that would be difficult to remove for a long time to come.

THE CASE OF UNIVERSITIES.
The case of the Indian Universities in brief is as under:—
1. The Indian medical degrees were first recognised by the General Medical Council, in 1892 without any inspection of examinations or without any demands for guarantees of standards of medical qualifications, and this recognition continued without any harassment until 1920.
2. It was only when medical administration was transferred under the Reform Act to the Provincial Ministers, and a beginning was made slowly—indeed very slowly in some Provinces—to Indianise the staff of the Medical Colleges, with the consequential loss of control by the I.M.S., that the demand for the guarantee of standards and qualification was started and since 1922, Inspectors and Visitors on behalf of the General Medical Council have reported on the medical degrees of the various Indian Universities from time to time up to 1929.
3. In 1928, the General Medical Council made a demand for the appointment by the Government of India, of a nominee of the General Medical Council, as a full-time Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards, and accompanied that demand by a virtual threat that in the event of such a Commissioner not being appointed (barring, of course, the creation of an All-India Medical Council immediately—a practical impossibility) the recognition of the Indian medical degrees would be withdrawn.
4. The Council has now decided to withdraw the recognition of medical degrees of all Indian Universities from this year, because the Assembly turned down the proposal to appoint a single individual with autocratic powers as Commissioner to lord it over the Universities.
And this has been done in spite of the numerous improvements that have been made in medical education since 1922.

The improvements are:—
1. Three years' hospital training in place of old-time two years.
2. Conducting of twenty midwifery cases has been made compulsory before a degree is conferred.
3. Intermediate Science is now the Entrance Standard, in place of the old-time First Year Arts or even Matriculation. The London University still has Matriculation as its entrance, barring the nine

months pre-medical studies in chemistry, physics, etc.
4. Every year, reports of improvement in all-round facilities for education and also improvements in the standards of examinations and the knowledge of students in the various subjects have been submitted by the Inspectors appointed by the General Medical Council, showing conclusively that the standard of education is to-day much superior to that obtaining in the I. M. S. days before 1922.
5. There is a very marked increase in hospital beds, in clinical material and in the number of teaching staff, particularly those who have specialised in their own branches.
6. And at the same time, the number of students seeking admission has considerably fallen; thus making it possible to give individual attention to students.
7. And lastly, the reports on the final examinations and particularly that on the Bombay University examinations, submitted by Col. Dutton, the Inspector appointed by the General Medical Council, were most satisfactory.

And yet in spite of these improvements and good reports, the General Medical Council insisted on the immediate appointment of a Commissioner.
INSULTING PROPOSAL.
The proposal to impose a single individual as an autocrat on the Indian Universities was on the face of it so absurd and so insulting that the whole independent medical profession in India and the Indian Universities strongly protested against its acceptance and the feeling on the question became so acute that a debate took place in the Assembly and temporarily at least the question of appointing a Commissioner has been dropped.
And because of this act of the Government of India in response to the popular feeling, the General Medical Council, instead of giving Your Lordship's Government time to create an All-India Medical Council, like a bully that it has proved itself to be so far both in spirit and in acts, has deliberately chosen to withdraw the recognition from Indian medical degrees in spite of the satisfactory reports of its own Inspectors only last year. Could it be that the General Medical Council hopes to frighten the Indian Universities and Indian Government into abject submission? But, I may categorically state that the days are gone when the Indians used to be frightened by such threats.

A FLAIN QUESTION.
May I, My Lord, ask a very plain question?
Does your Lordship think that the General Medical Council has behaved in this connection with any decency? Does not Your Lordship feel that it is a brazen attempt on its part to browbeat you and Your Excellency's Government into submission. And in the event of Your Excellency's Government not submitting, to wreak their vengeance on the undaunting Indian medical students, through the thumb-screw torture reminiscent of the days of the Spanish Inquisition, to break down your Lordship's opposition?
My Lord, may I frankly ask—
"Could you submit to such bullying and still be able to retain your own self-respect? Could you still call yourself a friend of India and an honest Britisher?"
I put these thoughts before you for you deeply to ponder over and act according to your conscience; but I think it is only fair to warn you that the General Medical Council has, by these silly tactics, created a situation which is fraught with immense possibilities for racial bitterness and for the spirit of trade-unionism creeping into a profession which we would much rather not like to be affected by. I would much rather not have any bitterness; but if the General Medical Council persists, then it is an auspicious omen for the rejuvenation and regeneration of India. God, it appears to me, is on the side of India, when Britishers become unjust and blind.

It is for you to save your race from a calamity that is bound to befall it because of such unjust and dishonest acts of its members against a people who have done no injury to them and over whom your race rules because of the very desire of open exploitation and hidden spoliation.
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
S. K. VAIDYA.
L.M. & S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,
Member, Syndicate, University of Bombay.
March 15th, 1930.
Queens Road, Bombay (4).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Driving in the Wedge.

It is abundantly clear from the debate in the Legislative Assembly that, taking advantage of the absence of the Congress Party and the distress in the textile industry, Government are determined to drive the thin end of the wedge of Imperial Preference into the Indian tariff. Challenged by Pandit Malaviya, Sir George Rainy admitted that the original proposal of the Government of India was for a 15 per cent. revenue duty and an additional protective duty of 3-1/2 annas per pound on all plain grey goods. This form of the protective duty had at least the merit of not being openly and directly discriminating in favour of Lancashire and against Japan, though indirectly and in effect it would have given the finer and costlier goods of Lancashire an advantage over the lower counts of Japan. But after discussion—naturally kept confidential—with the various British interests, the Government went farther in accommodating Lancashire and proposed a duty of 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' on piece-goods not of British manufacture and a minimum specific duty of 3-1/2 annas per pound on plain grey goods not of British manufacture.

Unsatisfactory Compromise.

Realising, however, that this was too much to be swallowed by the House, Government have accepted a mild amendment of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, which extends the specific duty to all plain grey goods including those of Lancashire. The amendment is in the right direction, but does not go far enough. The exemption of Lancashire from the 'ad valorem' duty is a handicap to the Indian industry, is an unfair and unmerited favour to a competitor that has crippled the indigenous industry in the past and is an act of invidious discrimination against an Asiatic ally that buys most cotton from us. And to argue that such a concession to Lancashire might mollify Britain at the time of the Round Table Conference is an affront to the self-respect of India.

Where Are the Liberals?

In his interesting pamphlet entitled "Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the Man and His Message", Mr. K. Natarajan does well to remind the present-day Liberals of Gokhale's views on constitutional agitation. Referring to the scope of such agitation, Gokhale once said: "Prayers and appeals to justice lay at one end. Passive resistance, including even its extreme form of non-payment of taxes till redress was obtained, lay at the other end." And Mr. Natarajan says about this view: "I like to lay special emphasis on it as I fear that Liberal leaders nowadays are not always in touch with the first principles of the constitutional creed." "The immediate duty of the Liberals", Mr. Natarajan adds, "is to act as a reconciling influence between Government and the Gandhites, to exert their full influence on the former to hasten on with reforms and to bring pressure to bear on the latter to await the result of the Round Table Conference before launching into civil disobedience and other disruptive propaganda." Can the Liberals do nothing more spirited than pleading with this or that party?

Alleged Police Zulm.

Mr. Yagadur Ramachandra Rao of Bangalore writes to us making some serious allegations against the local police, which deserve to be promptly investigated. Mr. Rao states that on the midnight of the 11th instant, as he and a few other Satyagrahis of Bangalore, who had proposed to express publicly on the 12th their sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's march, were sleeping in their Ashram, some policemen forced their way in by knocking the doors open and that a Sub-Inspector whipped him and another Satyagrahi named Mr. Lakshminarasimha. The two, it is alleged, were next taken by the police to the Yelkhan station, where they were locked up and released only late in the night of the 12th. If the facts are correctly stated, one would like to know under which law the police broke open the doors of an Ashram at midnight, grossly maltreated two of the inmates who had in no way broken any law and kept them for a day under what appears to be wrongful confinement. It is up to the Government of Mysore to make a prompt and searching inquiry into the alleged zulm and take necessary action.

Her Growth.

He: "Thirty-five, did you say?"
Then she carries her years badly."
She: "She does. She's always dropping a few."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

APPOINTMENT OF WAR COUNCIL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

From yesterday the Holi festival began in Poona. At about 7 p.m. bonfires blazed up almost from every corner of all streets and alleys and the city was as if enveloped in the red flames that shot high to the accompaniment of the characteristic Holi Music. The season of the festival is a veritable saturnalia and the latent boisterousness of the people, young and old, is released in the most gushing and obstreperous manner. It is supposed, to be the "Kam-Dahan" festival in honour of the burning of the God of Love by Lord Shanka. The burning piles at every nook and corner will now continue to burn for five days till Wednesday next and day and night boys and grown-ups will assemble round the faggots to play and to make merry in the most unrestrained manner. There are public Holi and turn their bodies into margo to keep the city humming with various activities.

To-day it is the "Dhulwad," that is to say, boys and elders throw lumps of mud and dust and corymb and what not at one another and then their bodies into margo, as it were. All over the streets there armies march with drums and notes of the mouth and indulge themselves in this turbulence of mud slinging. This bunt lasted till the noon and then the Holi soldiers retire to their homes to wash themselves clean. On Wednesday falls the Ranga-Panchami i.e. the day of colours and paints. This will be the closing day of the Shimga week. On that day people bathe one another in coloured water and corymbes are playing in the hands of even children for giving a colour-bath to the chance passes-by. In brief, the city is in a perfectly right and merely mood.

WAR COUNCIL.

While, on the surface, this is the mood, from inside rumblings of a deep movements are being heard. A meeting of Congress Workers was held on Thursday last in the "Swarajya" office to consider the question of starting Civil Disobedience in Maharashtra. The meeting

was attended by about 25 national workers with a determination to do something. The meeting resolved that Poona City and district should participate in any Civil Disobedience campaign that may be started in Maharashtra. A war-council of eleven members was appointed, consisting among others of Messrs. S. D. Dev, G. V. Ketkar, N. V. Gadgil and others. A Publicity Committee of Mr. Dev-girakar and D. V. Divekar has been formed. A propaganda committee of Mr. S. V. Bapat, S. D. Dev and Mr. G. V. Ketkar was also nominated and Mr. Harolikar was entrusted with the work of giving information to the volunteers that no 100 volunteers have been enlisted. Mr. G. N. Kanitkar and others are busy organising volunteer corps and ceaseless propaganda is being carried on. For the present, the site selected for Satyagraha is Vile-parle. But to-day everything is uncertain. On the 18th the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee is to be held for deciding this very question. Likewise the newly started Maharashtra Congress Party is also meeting on the same day for the same purpose. In those two meetings definite lines of the movement will be settled. Whether co-operation between the two parties at least on this issue is possible cannot be said with any certitude at this stage. But it is naturally felt, if it becomes possible, it will be better for the success of the movement.

The hearing Mr. Manurkar's appeal in the Municipal presidents case has been postponed.

A Municipal motor-driver was fined Rs. 407 in connection with an accident to a motor-cycle on 15-2-1930 belonging to Mr. Kane, causing hurt to his daughter. Out of the fine Rs. 25 are to be given to the injured by way of compensation.

Small-pox is raging fiercely at Vadgaon in Poona District. A few old weapons have been found in a home by a Merchant in Ganesh Peth. They were kept buried. There are some swords among the finds.

FORGED SIGNATURES.

Plaintiff's Claim Decried.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp.)

Krishnalal V. Thana-

wala Plaintiff.

v.

The Central Bank of

India Limited Defendants.

The plaintiff claimed in this suit to recover Rs. 3,880 from the defendant Bank, alleging that certain withdrawal slips purporting to have been signed by him and paid out by the Bank were not signed by him, and the signatures were forgeries.

The defendant Bank contended that the signatures were the genuine signatures of the plaintiff and that the amounts of withdrawals were rightly debited to plaintiff's account.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. B. K. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Advocate-General and Mr. Davar appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that on 26th November 1921 he opened a Home Savings safe account with the Bank bearing No. 5112. At the foot of the account there was a sum of Rs. 3,577 due by the defendants on 4th April 1928. On 19th October 1929 the plaintiff applied to withdraw a sum of Rs. 190 from the account. The defendants then informed the plaintiff that he had withdrawn sum aggregating to Rs. 3,550 by four pay-slips dated 11th, 21st and 26th April and 1st May 1929.

The plaintiff alleged that he had not operated at all on his account after 4th April 1928, and that the amount of Rs. 3,550 must have been withdrawn from his account by somebody under forged signatures.

In the circumstances the plaintiff submitted that the defendants were bound to make good the amount, and he claimed the amount from the defendants.

The defendants' case was that on or about April 1928 on the application of the plaintiff for the issue of a duplicate of his pass-book of his Home Savings safe account No. 5112, on the ground that the original pass-book was lost or mislaid, a duplicate pass-book was issued to the plaintiff.

The application form was signed by the plaintiff, and the duplicate was issued by the defendants after satisfying themselves about the genuineness of the signature which was carefully compared with the specimen signature of the plaintiff.

The defendants further alleged that the plaintiff signed three withdrawal slips for Rs. 1,000 each on 11th, 21st and 26th April, and one withdrawal slip for Rs. 550 on 1st May 1928, and the defendants in pursuance of the slips paid the aggregate sum of Rs. 3,550 on the dates out of the plaintiff's account. At the end of 1928 the balance in the account was only Rs. 77. The defendants alleged that

they had taken reasonable care to examine the signatures along with the specimen signature of the plaintiff, and that there was nothing in any of the signatures to raise any suspicion as regards their genuineness. The defendants denied that those signatures were forged. In the alternative the defendants contended that if the signatures were forgeries, the forgeries were rendered possible by negligence of the plaintiff. The only amount due at the foot of the account was Rs. 77.

JUDGMENT

After hearing the evidence and counsel's arguments his Lordship delivered judgment. His Lordship set out the facts of the case and the course of business with regard to the payment of withdrawal slip in the Bank. The relation of customer and banker was that of creditor and debtor. It was for the Bank to establish that the payments out of an account were properly made, provided that there was no breach of duty on the part of the customer. It was admitted that the Home Savings safe account of the plaintiff was opened in November 1921; and that in April 1928 there was a sum of Rs. 3,577 to his credit, as shown by the pass-book produced by the plaintiff. On 19th October 1929 the plaintiff applied for a withdrawal of Rs. 190. He was then told that the balance to his credit was not sufficient. The whole point in the case was whether the signatures on the disputed withdrawal-slips, for the aggregate sum of Rs. 3,550, were forgeries as also the signature on the letter of indemnity on which a duplicate pass-book was applied for. The Bank were unable to say who had executed the indemnity letter, although evidence was given as to the general practice of the Bank in such cases. There was no evidence of any person who could swear as to the identity of the person who had applied for a duplicate pass-book. It was suggested that the plaintiff had suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in forward transactions; that he was in poor circumstances, and that that supplied a motive for his conduct. The plaintiff's answer was that the losses were in 1926-27, and that they had been paid by a debit in his account; that the firm he was dealing with. He further produced deposit receipts of about 45,000 to show his monetary condition.

On the whole, his Lordship was not satisfied that the plaintiff was in financial straits. Even if he was in poor circumstances, in his Lordship's opinion, it was improbable that, for the sake of a small sum of Rs. 3,500, the plaintiff would practise a fraud upon the Bank, and take upon himself the risk of a long term of imprisonment. Further, the plaintiff's conduct, on the discovery of the defendant in his account, was consistent with his case. His Lordship pro-

ALLEGED POLICE ZULUM IN BANGALORE.

—:—:—

Mr. Yagadur Ramchandra Rao

writes from Bangalore:—

As I had already made known to the public through handbills, the Satyagrahis of Bangalore, who had given their assent to enrol in the Civil Disobedience Army of Mahatma Gandhi, wanted to express their sympathy with the movement on the 12th instant, the day of the beginning of the march. Accordingly they all assembled in the Ashram on the 11th night and after offering puja to the statue of Mahatma, they slept there. About 12 p.m. in the midnight, some C. I. D. people wanted to come in, but were refused admission, as we did not wish to be disturbed in our sleep. Later the police bus came up and the Sub-Inspector in charge forced his way in by forcibly kicking at the door when the weak bolt gave way. He first vented his "Zubberdustiam" on the people who had assembled. He then took all the Satyagrahis out and put me and Sjt. Lakshminarayan in the bus. I do not know what happened to the other six. After the bus had gone some distance the sub-Inspectors began to pour forth a tornado of obscene and scurrilous abuse of all political workers, lawyers and journalists. He then took out his whip and belaboured both of us. Then he took out the boot from his right foot and lifted it up in the act of assaulting. But the Inspector intervened. Thereafter both of them joined forces in abusing Mahatma and said, "tomorrow the British will make an end of (Bury) Mahatmaji." You and the local Congressmen will vanquish. If you repeat this, your punishment will be more severe. You may write anything to the press. Nobody cares for you. You may write that we beat you. We will bury you all. We will drag you in custody and make you suffer for years on end." He then snatched some papers from my pocket. The Yelahanka station was reached by this time and we were left there. The sub-Inspector of the place, after a search of our persons, locked us in separately. The severe stripes which had swollen and had begun to burn did not let us sleep. Many lawyers and journalists have seen the stripes which are still visible. At Yelahanka we were given proper food and were released at 2 p.m. in the night of the 12th and brought back to Bangalore in a Police bus.

Let the police of this "Model State" please themselves by even more severe forms of torture on me and others. They cannot harm this mutable body long, certainly not after death, which comes to us sooner or later. Better far to let this body be cut up and die than to suffer injustices go unheeded and unprotected. If it be the creed of the Government to subdue popular discontent by such methods, let them do it. But let them remember it is the people that judge in the end. I will end this unpleasant episode by praying to the All-Merciful to give wisdom into the people and the Government.

POLICE OFFICER TO HANG.

—:—:—

RANGOON, Mar. 15.

The Promote correspondent of the "Rangoon Daily News" wiring to that paper says that the Additional Sessions Judge, Promote, passed orders yesterday sentencing a Burman Sub-Inspector of Police named Maung Saung to death, for shooting with a revolver and thereby causing the death of a Chinese woman shopkeeper in January last.—A. P.

MADRAS.—The meeting of the

Tamil Nadu Congress Committee

yesterday evening accepted resignations of Messrs. Muthuranga-

Mudaliar, President, Bhaskar, Srinivasa Iyengar and Satyamurti.

The next meeting will be held at Trichinopoly.—Free Press.

MADRAS.—To congratulate Mr. Sen Gupta on his arrest, enlist

volunteers for Satyagraha cam-

paign a largely attended public

meeting was held at Madras Mr.

V. L. Sastry presiding.—Free Press.

ceeded to compare the admitted

and disputed signatures of the

plaintiff, and remarked that,

apart from small details, there were

certain outstanding features of

the disputed signatures which dis-

tinguished them from the genuine

and admitted signatures. At first

glance, no doubt, the signatures

appeared alike; but on a careful

examination the distinguishing

features became apparent. On the

evidence and the circumstances of

the case as a whole, his Lordship

came to the conclusion that the

signatures on the four disputed

withdrawal-slips for Rs. 3,500 were

not the signatures of the plain-

tiff.

In the result his Lordship passed

a decree in favour of the plain-

tiff for the amount claimed with

BARODA LETTER

Contribution To Civil

Disobedience Move-

THE ASOJ CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 12.

Baroda citizens congratulated

Sardar Vallabhbhai on his being

chosen as the first victim in the

fight for independence by the Go-

vernment and sentenced to three

months simple imprisonment and

Rs. 500 for vindictive the right

of freedom of speech, in a public

meeting held in the Jubilee Gar-

dens. The venerable Abbas Tai-

yabji left Baroda and joined Ma-

hatmaji at the Ashram.

Baroda is contributing some vo-

lunteers to the campaign for civil

disobedience, and a few have al-

ready left for the front. Sjt. Ab-

bas Saheb gave his message to

the Baroda Youth League on

Monday night before he left Baro-

da.—The boys of our High School

observed hartal on Monday in ho-

nour of the incarceration of Sardar

Vallabhbhai and to-day, boys of

some other schools went on strike

owing to the historic march of

Mahatma Gandhi. The public in-

terest in the happenings con-

nected with this non-violent

war of independence, unpreceden-

ted in the history of the world.

ASOJ CASE.

The case in which the sub-in-

spector of Baroda Taluka Mr.

Shankpal and his companions are

charged with torture to extort

confession, indecent assault, rape,

intimidation to take life, murder

etc. is being tried before a special

tribunal and the prosecution evi-

dence is almost closed. The al-

leged victims, men, women and

children are innocent labourers

from Dhrangadhra State, and all

Baroda is engrossed in closely

watching the proceedings. All

eyes are now turned to the Court

which is trying the case, and the

public interest in it is intense, and

reports of the daily proceedings

of the case are being read with

great avidity, and sympathy to-

wards the victims of alleged police

excesses of an unprecedented and

horrible character. The prosecu-

tion evidence being almost over,

the accused will enter on their

defence which will be taken after

the Courts reopen after the

"Holi" vacation after eight days.

The judgment may be expected by

the end of March or the first week

of April.

During the week, an application

for enhancement of bail of accus-

ed Shankpal and his subordinate

Moti was moved by the Govern-

ment pleader, and a request was

also made for the cancellation of

bail bonds but it did not wish to

express any opinion even indirectly

on the evidence before the

Court, the request was rejected,

and a new bail bond was ordered

for accused No. 2.

His Highness is still undecided

upto the moment of writing whe-

ther he will really start on 15th

March as at present arranged for

Europe, or postpone his voyage to

April.

The affairs in the Police De-

partment are engaging the atten-

tion of His Highness and the Ad-

ministration, and a large number

of head-constables and sub-in-

spector have been already re-

moved from the service, and a

few more, it is understood, will

go.

Baroda really envies Bombay

for having such an excellent and

impartial Police Commissioner as

Mr. Kelly, and hopes that His

Highness will re-organise the Po-

lice Department with the help of

a similar Indian or European Po-

lice Commissioner.

The Prajamandal will probably

meet at Navsari under the officia-

ting Presidency of Dr. Sumant

Mehta, if he is not in the mean-

while arrested for working for ci-

vil disobedience at Jalapur.

POLICE CHARGED WITH

CARICATURE LEADERS.

—:—:—

HOW THEY HELP JUTE MILLS.

BARRACKPUR, March 13.

An interesting story has been

unfolded bearing on the immediate

cause of the strike in jute mills in

a petition moved by Mr. C. Das,

Barrister yesterday before Mr.

Martin I. C. S. Sub-Divisional

Officer, Barrackpur asking for

summonses against the Assistant

Superintendent of police and the

second officer of Titagarh Thana

on behalf of Harendra Samudra,

Secretary of the Titagarh Branch

of Bengal Jute Workers Union. The

petition which contained allega-

tions of intimidation and assault

of workers stated:—

That on or about the 9th

March 1930 in the morning there

was a meeting held of workers and

sardars within the walls of Kinn

son Mill at Titagarh, where the

workers and sardars were advised

not to go on strike and at first the

workers and sardars kept quiet but

later the organisers of the meeting

presented before the meeting two

persons—with masks on—one was

dressed and represented as a lady

(apparently intended to ridicule

and caricature—Dr. Miss Probha-

bati Das Gupta, President of the

said Union) and the other was

dressed and represented as a

Moslem gentleman (apparently

intended to ridicule and caricature

Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza, B.A., (Oxon)

General Secretary of the said

Union).

WORKERS ENRAGED.

That when the said masked

caricatures of the President and

the General Secretary of the

Bengal Jute Workers Union were

made to address the meeting,

ironically inquiring whether the

workers and sardars would go on

strike, the workers and sardars

got enraged at this deliberate af-

front to their leaders and after

breaking their silence, which they

so long maintained, the workers

and sardars seriously proclaimed

that they would go on strike.—

Free Press.

PATHAN TROOPS TO

GUARD SEA-COAST.

(Continued from page 1.)

ance. Anand, being a railway

junction people from surrounding

tracts are streaming into the town.

Already large crowds of people

have come from Baroda. Despite

apprehension nothing sensational

occurred at Borlavi. The Satyagra-

his left Borlavi at 5-30 and reached

Anand two hours later. The

evening prayers were offered on

the way at 7.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.
FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the bona fide holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) If the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) If the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) If the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

- All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:
- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
 - Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
 - Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
 - Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
 - This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
 - This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
 - Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder

Available from 6 a. m. Mar. 17th to 6 a. m. Mar. 18th 1930

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE to an authorised Newagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to a bona fide registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) If the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power-driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) If the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) If the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) If the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) If the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) If the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

- All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:
- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
 - Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
 - Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
 - This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
 - This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of The Bombay Chronicle will be entitled to all the benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 1 a.m. every Monday.

INDIA MUST TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE.

Deprive Holders Of British Medical Degrees Of Their Privileges.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA ON GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL'S ARROGANCE.

With reference to the decision of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council in England, refusing to recognise for the time being the Medical degrees of the Indian Universities. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital in an interview to the Press said: "The decision of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council is, indeed, regrettable, but I am not surprised at this decision, taking into consideration the fact that the General Medical Council represents overwhelmingly the Conservative or reactionary elements of England."

RETIRED ANGLO-INDIANS.

Moreover, the retired Indian Medical Service Officers carry great influence with this Council, and they cannot stomach the idea that the plums of the profession which were once their monopoly are now going to Indians. This decision, to my mind, is a retaliation to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly in the matter of the appointment of the Medical Commissioner, which was urged by the General Medical Council but which was negatived by the Assembly as an intolerable demand. The cancellation of the appointment by the Government of India, in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Assembly must, therefore, have determined the General Medical Council to this step.

NO PERPETUAL TUTELAGE

The telegram makes it quite clear that one of the considerations influencing, in all probability, the decision was the "broad and sensitive Indian Nationalism". Apparently the Conservative element in the General Medical Council cannot tolerate this. The rapid Indianisation of the Professorial staff in the medical colleges in India, and the progressive loss of lucrative practice to British Officers, in favour of Indian medical men, is likewise keenly felt by interested parties both in India and in England, and the British Medical Association in London has played so small part in the expression of the consequent resentment. Indians, however, cannot consent to a policy of perpetual tutelage in regard to higher medical education in India, simply because the British vested interests find our growing realisation of our own enforced waste of opportunities impossible to accept.

WEAKEST POINT

With regard to the lack of "opportunities of Obstetric instruction" which is mentioned in the telegram one may say that this is perhaps, their weakest point in the argument. The opportunities of Obstetric instruction throughout this country have as a matter of fact increased five fold since Sir Norman Walker first visited India in 1921. Moreover, in London itself, which is the seat of the General Medical Council, the regulations of the Council have so far been flouted. For, not necessarily, every student who has been certified to have conducted 20 Obstetric cases, as required by the regulations of the Council, has actually been able to do so and no effective action by the Council has so far been taken thereon. This has been well

brought out in the Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in its last Winter issue by Dr. Commis Berkley, Senior Obstetric Surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, London.

INDIANS TOO SUBSERVIENT.

With regard to the reference in the press report to "difficulties connected with the language and differing standards of civilisation in India," I am at a loss to understand what this actually means. Since when have these things come to the notice of the General Medical Council? And why were these difficulties not noticed when the British members of the Indian Medical Service controlled education in India? If these are the principal reasons on which the General Medical Council can ask for our surrender, all I can say is that we have been too subservient to the General Medical Council in the past, and that too much yielding has spoiled this Council.

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE

The challenge which is flung at the medical degrees conferred by the Indian Universities, will, I hope, be immediately taken up. As the Legislative Assembly is at the moment in session, members who have always taken a keen interest in the matter of the relations between the General Medical Council and Indian Universities, should, I would suggest, put short notice questions to Government as regards a clear declaration of Official policy in reply, and at the same time move an adjournment to press the Government of India to issue orders against recruitment henceforth for the Medical Services of the country of persons who hold British Medical qualifications only.

AMEND MEDICAL ACTS.

The members of the Provincial Legislatures should also take the initiative in the matter, and amend their existing Medical Acts, taking away the privilege which is at present conferred by them on the holders of British Medical qualifications to be registered, in virtue of these qualifications only, by the Provincial Medical Councils. The Medical Acts should likewise be amended, in case reciprocity is possible, to permit the registration on French, German and Italian Medical degrees in India, as excellent instruction in the medical science is being imparted in these countries. This could not be done in the past, thanks to the influence of British Officers who successfully avoided recognition by the Provincial Medical Councils of all foreign medical degrees excepting those of the United Kingdom.

BOMBAY'S DUTY

It is the duty of the Bombay Medical Council and other Provincial Councils to take immediate steps in these directions, and the Medical Faculties and Syndicates of Universities should also take concerted measures to fight the General Medical Council.

The duty of the Indian Medical profession in this matter is quite clear. The members of the profession and all the Medical Unions and Associations in the country should press upon the Central and Local Governments to take energetic retaliatory measures in respect of this matter."

"IN 100 P. C. AGREEMENT."

Anglo-American Differences Removed.
AMERICO-JAPANESE COMPROMISE.

LONDON, Mar. 15. It is understood that the narrow Anglo-American division in the Naval Conference has been removed, and that both are now in hundred per cent. agreement. This implies a Japanese-American understanding on the question of heavy cruisers; for it was Japan's claim for seven-tenths of American tonnage therein which threatened to force up the British and American figures.

Frequent lengthy conversations between Senator Reed and Mr. Matsudaira have evidently borne fruit. It is understood that the Japanese and American delegations have agreed to a compromise by which the Japanese consent to the reduction of their percentage of eight-inch cruisers and receive compensation of higher percentage of destroyers and submarines. This achievement is most important because it means that Conference, if it is desired, can make a Three-Power Agreement.

COMPROMISE AND POWERS.

The American-Japanese compromise depends on the concurrence of all Powers concerned including the Tokio Government, whose reply is expected in a few days.

JAPANESE PRESS FEATURE AGREEMENT.

Tokio.—Extra editions of leading newspapers give prominence to the London despatches report-

ing a preliminary Americo-Japanese agreement giving Japan almost seventy per cent. of the American auxiliary strength.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

POONA, Mar. 16. Light falls of rain have extended to Assam and into Bengal. Chief amounts are:—Slichar one and a half inches, Dibrugarh one, Mymensingh a half.

Few thundershowers are also reported from Malabar, Trivandrum having had an inch.

Forecast.—Further extension in Bengal.

Earthquake Report. Earthquake shock of slight intensity at origin about three thousand four hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at twelve hours thirty-two minutes on Saturday 15th March.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 16. Twentyseven members of the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal have arrived at the Sabaramati Ashram. They have commenced propaganda in Ahmedabad District under instructions from Mr. Gandhi.—A.

on the floor it's TIME!



.. in a cigarette it's TASTE!

The only thing smokers want is good TASTE and that's the one thing we're interested in giving them—



MILD...and... THEY SATISFY

"TASTE above everything"

Chesterfield

FINE TURKISH and DOMESTIC tobaccos, not only BLENDED but CURED

CIGARETTES

Manufactured by—LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

Sold by all Tobacconists.

Representatives in India and Burma—

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar.

SIKH JATHA IN DELHI.

Ban On Procession.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15. A party of 100 men from Patiala arrived here to-day. They were served with notice by the police that they could not take a procession without license. It is reported that the Jatha approached the Political Secretary who expressed his willingness to hear their grievances against the Patiala Darbar. The Jatha has abandoned its idea of praying for an interview with the Viceroy.

Another Jatha of 500 is expected here to-morrow.—A. P.

BELGIAN KING IN BAGHDAD.

VISIT TO RUINS OF BABYLON.

BAGHDAD, March 15.

The King of Belgium arrived here this afternoon as a passenger on the Imperial Airways machine. He left Cairo this morning. The eight hundred miles' flight over the desert was uneventful. He was welcomed at the aerodrome by the High Commissioner whose guest the King will be during his five days' stay in Iraq. The Air Officer Commanding and Representative of King Faisal were also present. The visit is unofficial. The King will be spending most of his time visiting the ruins of Babylon and sites of other ancient cities. He will return to Cairo by air on Friday.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution on Saturday.

Sir Patrick Kelly dined at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday. Lady Sykes attended the opening performance of "Pathe Cinema" on Saturday.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT INDORE.

JILTED LOVER'S CRIME.

7 Years For Murder Of Mistress.

A correspondent writes:—Information has just reached Bombay from a reliable source that Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar, who was taking keen interest in Rashid-Hanabadi (Hindu-Muslim) wedding, was the recipient of a garland of shoes. Recently an Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held at Indore. On the night it terminated, as Sherman Singh, an Indore Official, Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar and Mrs. Mary Gawde were coming out of the restaurant in Biskor Park, some unknown person put a garland of old shoes in the neck of Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar. These officers tried to catch the culprit but failed to trace him.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Abdulla Mahomedally, a Mahomedan, was sentenced to seven years by Mr. Justice Wadia for the murder of his former mistress.

The accused was on intimate terms with one Zorabai who, however, left him and married another man. Smarting under a sense of discomfiture, the accused went to her house and asked her to meet at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Erskine Road, where he promised to return her clothes and jewellery which were in his possession. Accordingly the woman went to the place on December 22 last at the appointed time. The accused picked up a quarrel and stabbed her with a knife.

The jury found him guilty of culpable homicide.

JODHPUR WORKERS SENTENCED

APPEAL COURT REDUCES PERIOD.

JODHPUR, March 15.

The Chief Court, Jodhpur, has delivered judgment in the appeal



Dimshaw M.
Dastoor
& Co.

The Original and
Leading Firm of

OCCULISTS
and
OPTICIANS.

71, Esplanade Road,
Opp. The Bombay
Club, Fort, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders care
fully and promptly
executed.

preferred by Messrs. Jainarayan Vyas, Babu Anand, Raj Surana and Babu Bhaw Lal, against their conviction and sentence on the ground that they took part in seditious propaganda against the State. Vyas was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, while Anand and Bhawarlal to 4 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each.

The Chief Judge has reduced the sentence of Jainarayan Vyas to two years and the fine has been reduced to Rs. 1,000 and also reduced the sentence of Anand and Bhawar to one year, their fines remaining as before.—Free Press.



There's Strength for you in Scott's Porage Oats

For centuries Scottish oats have been the source of that vigour and hardihood which were symbolised in the Lion and Unicorn. To get this Food of a Mighty Race, insist on Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTLAND'S BEST



SOLE AGENTS,
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

FREE! FREE!
SEXUAL-SCIENCE
By Rai Sahib D. DOSS

Apply to—
Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

HYDRAULIC OIL
Guaranteed, Safest and Surest
Remedy to Cure Hydrocele without
an Operation in all its Stages.
Rs. 15/- per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Balibhanga (Peridurt)

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

For external application, to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V.P. Extra.

TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges, Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.

Write for further particulars to
Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.

Adishwar Building
Pydhoni Chawh, Bombay 3.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

"Not Satisfactory In Its Results".

SIR P. GINWALA ENTERTAINED.

A dinner was given to Sir P. Ginwala, President of Indian Tariff Board, on the eve of his retirement by Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lalji, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, at the Willingdon Sports Club, when prominent Bombay industrialists, merchants and bankers were present. Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lalji, in proposing the toast of the guest, said in the course of his speech:—

It is said that the real time for honouring a hero is not when he puts on the armour but when he doffs the armour for a rest he has well-earned. We are honouring Sir Padamji this evening after his 7 years' strenuous work, and after he has been tested not only by the business community but by the Indian public in general. You will admit that we as businessmen have acted well in watching all these years the beginning and development of what was an experiment to this country, viz., the Tariff Board, and then only coming to appreciate the man who has been the moving force of that Board, Sir Padamji made his mark first in the Assembly in those days when it had not yet acquired those characteristics for which it has become famous since then. He was one of the first members of the Tariff Board, and later on, became the first Indian President of that Board. It has been the settled policy of my Chamber, as practically of the whole Indian commercial community, to press for Indianisation on all and sundry occasions.

GOVERNMENT HARD OF HEARING.

Governments, whether Imperial or Provincial, are known to be a little bit hard of hearing, and apparently are not using the ear trumpets which are so much advertised in the public Press. The result is that when we ask them to Indianise all the services and to have Indian members on all Commissions and Committees, Government being hard of hearing, misunderstand us and take us to mean that we want only a few Indians here and there to act as black-spots on the moon to set off the beauty of the administration. On the other hand, just as a deaf man talks very slowly when he speaks to others, the intent of the Government of India is not made out by the communiques they issue or the speeches Government members deliver to explain or mis-explain the Indianisation process. With regard to the Tariff Board, however, we are fortunate in having, from the very beginning, two Indians as members and for some time past an Indian gentleman as President.

"MR. SNOWDEN TO BE IN TAIL."

In a recent interchange of some amenities between the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Snowden and the ex-Chancellor Mr. Winston Churchill, the former was reported to have remarked that if his Right Honourable Friend sitting opposite had framed budgets of public companies, he would have been in prison. The members for Commerce and Industries of the Government of India, if they had been practising as physicians and surgeons, would have long since been in prison for the neglect, inefficient and culpable manner in which they have treated the patients, namely, Indian trade and industries.

Sir Padumji Ginwala has been the best friend of industries, and is a strong and sturdy patriot. His reports have shown a breadth of vision and a penetrating knowledge regarding even the technical side of the different industries whose case he might be examining. It has several times happened that he evinced even a keener and more intimate knowledge of the industries with which he was dealing at the time than even some of the so-called experts. I have great pleasure in paying my tribute to appreciation of the work of his colleagues who have been always helpful in his work.

We wish all health to enjoy his well-earned rest and even a much brighter and still more useful career in any other sphere to which he betakes himself later on.

SIR PADAMJI'S REPLY.

Sir Padamji, in responding to the toast said that looking back on his service on the Board he felt that the policy of discriminating protection had not been as satisfactory in its results as had been hoped, and he could not help feeling that the blame for this failure did not entirely lie with the Board. In some other place and at some other time he might have an opportunity of reviewing the work of the Board, and suggesting what measures were in his opinion necessary to give full effect to that policy. The present procedure was undoubtedly slow; the first appeal for protection was usually made when the struggling industry was in serious difficulties. That appeal was to the Commerce Department and was decided by re-

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

India To Play England.

MORADABAD, Mar. 14.

The President, Indian Hockey Federation, wires:—

Intimation has been received from England by the Indian Hockey Federation that an invitation from the English Hockey Association for a team from India to tour in England in 1932 and to play an international match against England is now on its way out to this country. This news will doubtless be received with much interest and satisfaction in hockey circles in India, and justifies the policy of the Federation in taking early steps to discover likely players. Further details will be notified in due course.

It is hoped that those provinces which are not already affiliated to the Indian Hockey Federation will now redouble their efforts to from associations and get them affiliated in order that the team to be selected may be the strongest which the country can produce.

THANA DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A Successful Exhibition.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, March 14. The last function of the Agricultural Exhibition, viz., the distribution of prizes to successful exhibitors was celebrated under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, on Wednesday last. The general Secretary of the Exhibition read the report of the various programmes executed in connection with the Exhibition. He stated therein that the Exhibition was a great success. Thousands of people thronged every day to visit it. There was a very large number of people from the very backward communities. Batches of poor and backward farmers were specially brought and fed free from many of the talukas of the district. Every morning there were useful and interesting lectures on various subjects, such as horticulture, rice, cattle diseases, forestry, dairy-farming, etc. Among the lecturers there were the following gentlemen—Mr. Paranjpe, Mr. Wagle, Mr. Phalke, Mr. Kandalakar. In the afternoon there were various demonstrations in tractor ploughing, water lifting, rice milling, inter-culturing, etc., and at night there were very interesting programmes of lectures with lantern slides and Baby and Health Week Cinema. These proved of the greatest interest to all, educated and uneducated alike, and Mr. Tor's lantern lectures were a treat to hear.

PRIZES.

Mr. Shah, representative of the Gowrakshaka Mandal, gave an account of the cattle show and read out the names of the prize winners. Prizes were then distributed to successful exhibitors by the President, who in his speech described the importance of such district shows, and congratulated the organisers for their successful execution of such an important function. He thanked the officers of the Revenue, Co-operation, Veterinary, Forest, Industries and Education for having joined the members of the Agricultural Department in co-operating with the people of the district in this important scheme. He also thanked the different public bodies, such as the Gokhale Education Society, the Bombay Gowrakshaka Mandal, the Baby and Health Week Association, etc., for having helped the people in this connection.

reference to the Report of the Fiscal Commission. The Fiscal Commission's Report was a strange volume, in some ways not unlike the Bible, and it depended very largely upon the idiosyncrasies of the officer who dealt with the particular application whether the applicant found salvation or eternal damnation. In any case the industry's case hung in the balance for months during which the patient's condition grew weaker and weaker. If it was decided to make a reference to the Tariff Board, a further delay ensued while the Board prepared and issued its questionnaire, examined witnesses, toured the length and breadth of India and then retired to write its report. But the delay did not finish with the submission of the Board's report. He often wondered what happened to some of the reports that the Board submitted.

The best hope of protection for Indian industry he said however appeared to lie not with the Tariff Board but in a series of deficit budgets. That and that only it seemed would secure the much-needed retrenchment of public expenditure and the protection of Indian industries.

PRIZES to the value of

R. 15,000

RUPEES FIFTEEN THOUSAND!

are offered by

BURMAH-SHELL
FOR
PHOTOGRAPHS

ILLUSTRATING THE PART PLAYED BY BURMAH-SHELL PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE LIFE OF THE INDIAN NATION.

NO ENTRANCE FEE

OPEN FIRST PRIZE of Rs. 2,000.

for all residents in INDIA.

FIRST PRIZE OF Rs. 1,000 for INDIANS only.

SECOND PRIZE OF Rs. 500

FIRST PRIZE OF Rs. 1,000 for NON-INDIANS

SECOND PRIZE OF Rs. 500

50 OPEN PRIZES of Rs. 100 each. 100 OPEN PRIZES of Rs. 50 each.

OIL IN INDIA. No business in India touches the life of the people so closely as the Burmah Shell. The Indian village lamp is the world's great kerosene burner. The kerosene tin, refashioned into a thousand shapes, is the universal domestic utensil. New roads and air-services are making petrol and lubricating oils a vital factor in everyday life. It is these things which the Burmah Shell marketing organisation brings within reach of every Indian, be he prince or ryot.

KEROSENE, or paraffin, is distributed in many picturesque ways. The town hawker cleaning his client's lamp in the door-way of a poor house; the dealer dispensing oil in the bazaar, his shop stacked with hurricane lanterns and the little red lamps with glass chimneys manufactured by Burmah-Shell; the train of carts wending their way from the station to the village, with the kerosene tins glinting in the sun; all these are subjects which will

appeal to a photographer with an eye for the picturesque. In addition, kerosene is used in all kinds of cooking stoves and also in the agricultural engines which drive chaff-cutters, grinders and irrigation pumps. The latter, beneath the spreading trees which surround every well, with stately-moving women coming to draw water, form some of the most beautiful pictures that India can offer.

BURMAH-SHELL TINS are manufactured in the four main ports of India, from materials supplied by the Tin Plate works of Jamshedpur. In town and village alike they form, once empty, the retailer's staple container. Observe the shop front of a small grocer. In one corner squats the owner, a philosophical figure, seemingly indifferent to the advent of customers. Before him, ranged in tins that have been converted into lidded canisters, or bisected into shallow troughs, rice, bisouls, pulse, sweets, jam and even milk

are offered to the public gaze. Inside the neighbouring houses, the cooking utensils have been fashioned out of kerosene tins, and possibly even the lamps. The barber's water-heater is of the same material. Burmah-Shell tins may be recognised by the brand-marks described in the list below.

PETROL. The aeroplane in the sky, the car on the road, the village bus, all depend for their motive power on Burmah-Shell. Besides the red and green petrol cans, there are petrol pumps by the roadsides both in town and country. Refuelling plants for aeroplanes, in the form of underground tanks, have been, or are being, installed at Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta, to serve both the numerous flying clubs that have lately sprung into existence and the new trans-India line. Aerial and road transport alike offer opportunities for the photographer.

SHELL AND B. O. C. LUBRI-

CATING OILS are employed in the same engines, and under the same circumstances, as Shell and B. O. C. Petrol.

THE SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS OF OIL are numerous. Of chief importance is fuel oil, which is largely used for the creation of power in districts where coal is scarce. The electric power, for example, employed in the construction and future operation of the Sukkur Barrage is produced by means of Burmah-Shell fuel oil. Similarly it is largely used in the Bombay cotton mills, whose interiors offer splendid opportunities for those photographers who appreciate the beauty of machinery on a big scale. Other subsidiary products are batching oil, employed in the Calcutta jute mills, candles, numerous kinds of asphalt for road-making, various heavy lubricants for large engines, and "Pestertine" which is used for spraying tanks, in order to destroy the malaria-bearing mosquito.

Intending competitors are strongly advised to pay some attention to the series of Burmah-Shell Bulletins which will be appearing daily till the 24th of April, on Editorial page of this paper. These Bulletins illustrate in detail every department of Burmah-Shell's work for India.

BURMAH-SHELL BRANDS

Kerosene or Paraffin. The four superior brands are SHELL PENNANT, WATER-LILY, and FIREFLY. These are sold in units of two four-gallon tins enclosed in wooden boxes. Marks appear on the latter.

White oils are LION, CROSS ANCHOR, HORSE, CHUCKER, BOTTLE, RISING SUN, DEER and SWASTIKA. These with the exception of LION, have devices illustrating their names stamped on the sides of their tins. The CHUCKER mark is a cart-wheel.

Red oils are SWAN, VICTORIA and OWL, whose marks also appear on their tins. VICTORIA is known as "RANI", and is denoted by a crowned head of Queen Victoria.

PETROL. Burmah-Shell markets two brands of petrol. SHELL is sold in red cans, embossed with a fan-shaped shell on top; B. O. C. in green, with "B. O. C." embossed at the side. SHELL petrol-pumps are red, surmounted by a white globe, across which the word "SHELL" is written in red. B. O. C. pumps are green, with "B. O. C." written on the them in white.

LUBRICATING OILS. SHELL MOTOR OIL has a yellow tin blazoned with a scarlet shell. B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, which are of various grades, have white tins, with "B. O. C." written on them in black. OTHER PRODUCTS marketed by Burmah-Shell, though too numerous to mention are easily distinguished by the Company's name and marks.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The only definite condition attaching to the subjects depicted is that they shall illustrate, directly or indirectly, the benefits accruing to some department of Indian life through Burmah-Shell products and activities. Each photograph should aim at telling some kind of a story, in which oil is the central feature.

The winning photographs will be selected for their artistic value, for their capacity to reproduce well, and above all for their ability to convey, at a casual glance something of what Burmah-Shell is doing for the country. There will therefore be three judges: the first a well-known Indian artist in the person of Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Government School of Arts in Calcutta; the second a photographic expert; and the third a Burmah-Shell assistant.

The names and the address of the prize-winners will be published in the "Statesman" and the "Basumati" (Calcutta), the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" (Bombay), the "Hindu" (Madras) and the "Daily Gazette" (Karachi). A selection of the winning photographs will appear in the "Times of India" Illustrated Weekly.

While no particular preference will be given to those photographs in which the actual marks of Burmah-Shell brands appear, it is important that competitors should avoid the accidental inclusion of the brand-marks of other companies. A list is given of Burmah-Shell brands and their distinguishing features.

CONDITIONS.

1. All photographs submitted, and the copyright thereof, shall become the absolute property of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, to publish or otherwise use as they think fit. Competitors must be prepared to submit negatives if requested.

2. Except that photographs must not be smaller than 3 inches by 2 inches, no preference will be given to size. The competition offers a reasonable prospect of success to owners of small cameras.

3. The competition will be open to all residents in India proper, employees of Burmah-Shell excepted. Residents of Burma and Ceylon are necessarily excluded, since the Burmah-Shell organisation does not extend to those places.

4. Entries should be addressed to The Competition Secretary, c/o Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Post Box No. 366, Calcutta and must reach the Burmah-Shell offices in Calcutta not later than the evening of April 30th, 1930.

5. Competitors must fill in the attached coupon, and must paste it, or another like it, (handwritten or typewritten) to the back of each photograph entered. Each competitor may submit as many photograph as he or she wishes. All entries should be printed on glossy paper.

PLEASE WRITE IN ENGLISH AND IN BLOCK LETTERS.

I hereby certify that the attached photograph was taken by me and that I now surrender its copyright to Messrs. Burmah-Shell.

FULL NAME (State Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS



Ensure a rich supply of breast milk by drinking delicious "Ovaltine."

Nobody knows better than the Indian Mother that no form of food is so good for baby as maternal milk.

It is a great sorrow to many mothers to find that their supply of breast milk either entirely fails or is inadequate.

Expectant mothers can ensure a rich supply of breast milk by regularly drinking delicious "Ovaltine," the Tonic Food Beverage, from the early days of pregnancy and throughout the entire nursing period.

"Ovaltine" is all nourishment and is prepared from the finest natural foods, choice barley malt, creamy milk and specially selected cocoa. Not only does "Ovaltine" fit the mother for the strain of nursing, but it maintains her in perfect health and strength.

A happy, healthy child, fed in nature's own way, is the reward of mothers whose daily food-beverage is delicious, nourishing "Ovaltine."

"Ovaltine" is absolutely pure and is untouched by hand in manufacture.



OVALTINE

Enables Mothers to Breast-feed their Babies.

Obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

Manufactured by:—

A. WANDER LTD., London, England.

INSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

This is the first Life Insurance Company in India insuring lives of Men, Women and Children without Medical Examination and it has now started giving policies of any small or big amount according to the latest system.

Special provision is made for permanent disabled persons to give full amount of policy without taking further premiums.

Apply for further particulars and Agency terms:—

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Amrut Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

TO SERVE HUMANITY AT LARGE IS TO SERVE GOD.

REMEMBER—Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram On all occasions at your place. Help those who cannot help themselves.

Established 1908. Uptil now 801 lives spared. Orphans at present 153. Daily expenses Rs. 85 to 90. Forsaken Children received from all parts of India. Orphans rescued being fed, sheltered, taught, cared for and educated, coached up also in useful industries such as Printing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Painting, etc. Will you not take a part in their Salvation? Please help the only institution for the Hindoos and write for full particulars to:—

HINDU ANATH ASHRAM, NADIAD.

THE MAHATMA'S CAMPAIGN.

WHO ARE ENEMIES OF SATYAGRAHIS?

(BY A YOUNG SATYAGRAHI.)

News has now spread throughout the length and breadth of India that Mahatma Gandhi is out again with the great Satyagraha campaign. The great struggle which he successfully conducted in South Africa is to be repeated here. The Satyagraha campaign is going to be demonstrated to the world as a much more effective weapon than arms and ammunitions, for the maintenance of the world peace.

BE PREPARED.

Many enter the struggle without any forethought and determination. What they only know is that some big movement is starting, and without knowing what part they have to play they plunge themselves headlong into the struggle. Such men are more for the destruction of the struggle than for its success. At the very outset they ought to know what would be happening, so that they might be prepared to meet courage and steadiness the sufferings hardships involved. The soldier who gets frightened at the boom of the cannon can do little in a war. Before he goes to the battle field every soldier has in his mind a clear picture of what would be happening. This unfortunately is not the case with the recruits in the army of Satyagraha. A true Satyagrahi should be prepared for suffering without measure. He may have to keep steady in his post of duty without food and water. He may not get a protection from the sun and the rain. In the severe winter nights he may be out on duty without proper covering. He will be face with the greatest provocation which he has to withstand patiently. His dear companions might be falling one by one by his side. It is not unlikely that he might be put in jail.

But what is the attitude of a true Satyagrahi in all this. He is never frightened; but keeps himself calm and cool. He is always cheerful and happy. He loves his enemies and prays God for their pardon. This might seem ridiculous to some; but not to a real Satyagrahi. His victory lies in this. If he loses this virtue his whole strength is gone and his army is defeated in no time.

HOW A SATYAGRAHI IS ARMED.

A Satyagrahi's strongest weapon is his endurance. His shield of protection is patience which no powerful shell can shatter. His fort of courage is never conquered. The machine gun he uses is love, which can pierce through the heart of his enemies and make them his friends. Ammunitions he has none; but his soul force is much more effective than the deadliest bomb human brain could ever invent. The British Lion would shiver from head to foot before a few fully armed Satyagrahis.

HOW A SATYAGRAHI CAMPAIGN MAY FAIL.

Satyagrahi's greatest enemies are sometime men of his own fold. People hear that a great Satyagraha campaign is to begin. Men and women filled with enthusiasm join the camp in batches of hundreds. Some of them have fire in their hearts. It is not in their power to grasp what it is to love an opponent. The slightest provocation would rise them to the top of their mood. Their patience would be exhausted in no time, and forgetting themselves they would rush into the enemy's camp for retaliation and do the work of destruction, little knowing that there by they were killing the very cause for which they joined the army. The destruction that such a single man does is much more damaging

to the cause of Satyagraha than the united action of the whole enemy. If a single man loses his balance he can upset his whole camp. This is the peculiarity of the army of Satyagraha. If in the 'bloody' war a soldier prove hostile he could be out martialled and sentenced to be shot. But this is what cannot be done in a Satyagrahi's camp.

A WARNING.

At the present moment the eyes of the whole world is set on India to see the success on failure of the Satyagraha struggle for the second time. A lesson is being taught to the whole world; not a few in India alone. A failure in this juncture would be fatal to the cause of Satyagraha. So it is with much care that men are to be recruited for the coming war. It is not the height and the strength of the man that is to be looked for. No medical examination is needed here. But what is needed is an examination of the inner heart of every volunteer that is enlisted. This is unfortunately the most difficult task of every leader. Nevertheless he must be aware that his deadliest enemy may sometimes rise out of his own camp. He can easily withstand any oppression, but this he can't.

A LESSON FROM THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

Let us for a moment recall to our minds the sad memory of the Bombay riots of 1921. The Prince of Wales was to arrive in Bombay on the 17th November. The Congress men boycotted the Prince's visit and refused to go for a reception. None joined the reception ceremony except a few Parsis and Christians. The conduct of the Parsis and Christians enraged the peaceful boycotters. Some of them lost their ground. In no time they reached the extreme limit of their tolerance. They impatiently waited for the return of the welcomers, and assaulted the innocent men and women while they were on their way home. They thought that by doing so they could easily teach the welcomers a lesson. But alas! what was the consequence? A great calamity. Several innocent lives lost. Much of property destroyed. A great communal fight. Bombay a city of cruelties and bloodshed.

But worse than all what was the ultimate consequence of the riots. A failure to the Satyagraha movement in the eyes of the world. Nevertheless we now rightly think that the Bombay riots was a God-send. Had it not been for the riots some of the men responsible for its occurrence would have taken a leading part in the Satyagraha campaign which Mahatmaji was going to start shortly. How could he ever suppose that a destructive fire was cowardly hiding in the big mob that so peacefully professed to follow his lead.

What then is to be done at the present moment? Are we to look back at our past failures and stay our steps. Nay, not; let us go forward with much more vigour and strength; but let us not repeat our past mistakes. The most fundamental principle of Satyagraha is 'Ahimsa' and he who has no faith in this, can't take any part in the Satyagraha war. If he thinks he won't be able to control himself when the time of provocation comes let him stay behind and give a chance to the Satyagrahi. A error of volunteers who are not sure of themselves may easily fall; but a few disciplined and non-violent Satyagrahis can do wonders. Victory to Satyagraha.

"ARMED NEUTRALITY" TO CONTINUE.

"ULTIMATUM" AS BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The political correspondent of "Liberty" says in his cable published in its issue of 12th instant:—

Since my last cable indicating the hope in the Labour circles of Congressites still coming to the Round Table Conference, telegrams have appeared here in Friday's evening papers emanating from Calcutta to the fact that the last attempt by the Government to come to a settlement with the Mahatma was to be made and the Mahatma might come to London. Yesterday "The Sunday Times" took pains to secure an unequivocal denial of that from the India Office which characterised those reports as "fantastic" and "illogical." In the Labour circles however, Mahatma Gandhi's articles and the text of his "ultimatum" are considered as the basis for negotiations. It is confidently felt also that somehow negotiations will be opened before long and success is not out of question specially as the irreconcilable "Independence-wallahs" are not in power in the Congress or are locked up in prison.

It is clear that the basis of the policy on which the Government is instructed to proceed is to prolong by all patience the present state of "armed neutrality" and not to precipitate "war measures." Even if Mahatma Gandhi has to be locked up to vindicate law and

order, it should be done in a way not to jeopardise future negotiations. In other words the Government must not precipitate any action as will result in the power of the Congress passing to the hands of the irreconcilables.

AFGHAN SIRDARS TAKEN TO SHAN STATES.

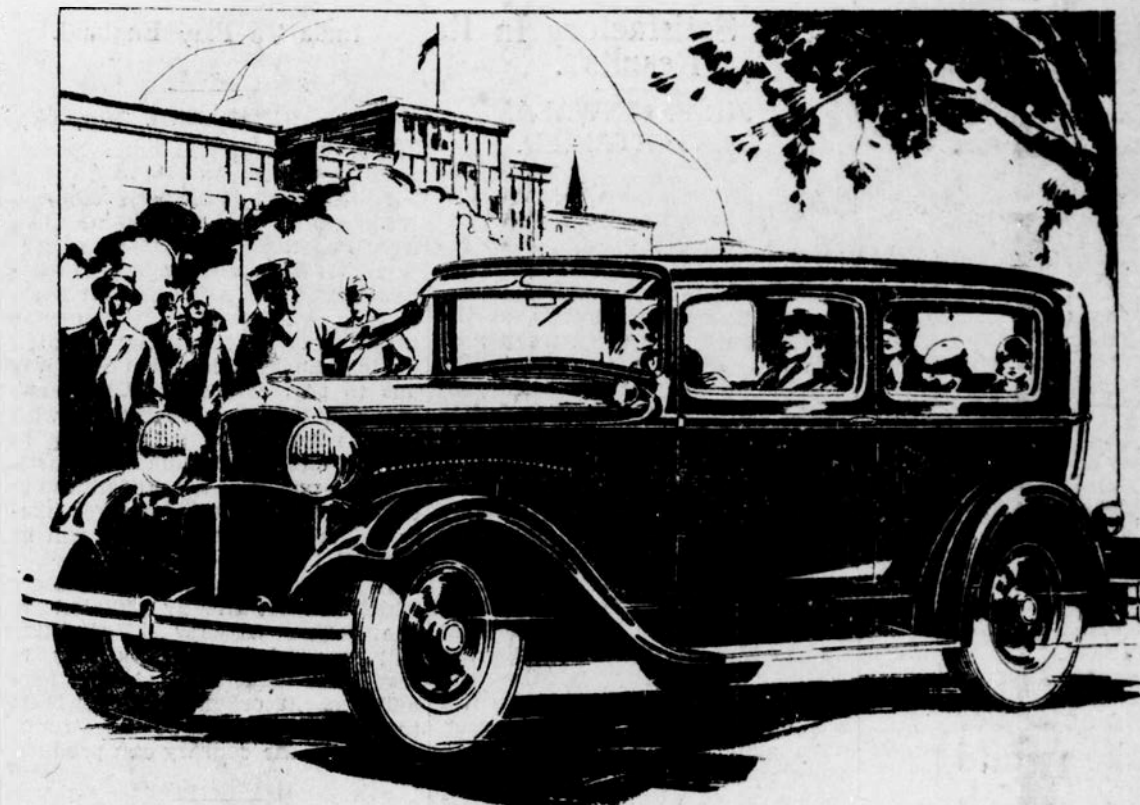
—O—

RANGOON, Mar. 15. The two Afghan Sirdars Amin Jan and Hakim Khan who arrived here yesterday morning from Calcutta left by last evening's mail train escorted by police for Kalaw in Shan States where they will be kept at present.—A. P.

SAVE

YOUR Income - Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co Incorporated Certified Accountants. Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts. Telephone No. 24185. OFFICE — M. P. Baria Building, P. D. Longy, Bombay



Superiority that is long-lived

Any comparison of the Dodge Six with other cars at its price reveals these truths: the Dodge Six is built to perform more capably — to serve more dependably — to last longer. Body construction is stancher. Its motor has greater piston displacement—finer pistons—more piston rings—more crankshaft bearings. It has a deeper frame with more cross members—longer springs—better brakes—bigger tyres. In every detail that assures finer performance, safety, dependability, long-lived excellence, the Dodge Six excels.

DODGE BROTHERS SIX

Sole Agents:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,

16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY. Branches at:—Lahore, Karachi, Nagpur, Amballa, and Duzdab. (East Persia).

PORTLAND CEMENT



Surpasses the latest British Standard Specification

AND IS A

RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

TATA SONS. LTD., Agents,

Bombay House, Fort, BOMBAY.

"Ganapati"



THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

CONSULT

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. &

(Vadifatia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

For Radical Cure of

HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION

In 15 Minutes at One Sitting.

For details with Certs. Send 3 As. Stamps.

Treatment in Bombay also, 4 days every Month by Appointment only.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM

(Regd.)

CAME, SAW and

CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjani Depots,

BOMBAY

MADRAS



Astrologer

The most famous Astrologer and Palmist gives aid and advice how to be successful in matter of businesses, love, domestic affairs, problems, health and anything that is worrying you. Adds thousands of testimonials from all distinguished people, who took great advantages. This is the chance of life. do not miss this opportunity. Trial solicited. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Address: KHU-DA BUX, Suite 4, Derby Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

SAJAN & Co. TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS. SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT. F.W.D. & NATIVE STATES. FORT - BOMBAY.

18, Old Customs House Road, Fort BOMBAY.

What the People Say

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—It is a pleasure to me as a Parsi to see that some of the public institutions in Bombay continue to have sufficient Parsi personnel. It shows that Parsis are not quite losing ground. Incidentally it rejoices me that two of the most popular political leaders, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, are my co-religionists. The Anthropological Society has a new Parsi President, a paid Parsi assistant, and now it is proposed to bring in a Parsi Secretary. With regard to the latter, as a fair-minded man, I should be very happy if a little irregularity were not committed. The new Parsi has, it appears, never been connected in any way directly or indirectly with Anthropology. Can anyone belonging to the Society tell the public why an outsider had been brought in? There were capable men available in Mr. S. S. Mehta, Mr. Padhye, Dr. Chavan and others. I hope the communal cancer has not found its way in the Anthropological institution—Yours, etc.,

"A PARS".

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The fight for freedom has well begun and will never end till complete freedom is achieved. What is needed is perfect unity. I, therefore, appeal to different warring parties in the country to close up their ranks and join the common struggle for freedom with faith and sincerity. There may be differences of opinion among the leaders, but a true patriot worth his salt must never allow the petty personal differences to come in the way of the common struggle for freedom. We all must consider ourselves as humble soldiers of freedom and there should be no clamouring for leadership. Greatness does not consist in leadership but in humility. He who is the humblest is the greatest in the eyes of the God.
We must remember that we are not fighting for personal gains but for the sacred cause of freedom and as such it becomes our duty to see that the cause does not suffer in the least for want of unity.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

WATER SCARCITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The Municipal authorities seem to have discovered a trouble-saving apparatus in the magical formula of "General Cullumment of Western-supply" which could and has been, used to dispose of all grievances.
As a typical case, I may quote the sorry experience of my fellow tenants and myself who have been unable to obtain adequate water supply not because of the so-called water scarcity in the city but because of the neglect of the Municipal authorities to investigate our grievance which has existed years before the recent curtailment was ordered. Despite repeated representations of our complaint, the Water Department has failed to inspect the wrong system of distribution although the taxes have been increased in proportion to the nearly 57 1/2 per cent rise in rent. They seem to be determined to turn this building into a hundred per cent. model dum; horrors of an appalling hell have been imposed upon us which could only be imagined.
I had had the divisional duties approached recently and they refer you to the Bori Bunder Pantheon, in the name of the sacred Red Tape. Why do they exist? You may ask. They may as well practise their wonderful science of hydraulics in the heart of the Sahara; and you would not be the worse for it. Are they paid their salaries to bluff the residents of the division into sending in their complaints to all manner of unreal officials of the Pantheon whom golden silence envelopes and who seem to be about as much responsive to our cry of misery as the statue of the great P. M. Mehta. Are the hydra-

lic gentlemen amenable to any authority or discipline or sense of responsibility?—Yours, etc.,

"A VICTIM."

287, Lamington Road,
Bombay, March 15.

CHANGE THE POLICY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I hear on good authority that (1) some of the Parsis of Bombay with more money than discretion are going to present the Shah of Persia with a copy of the translation of the Yeshts as a gift from the Parsis and (2) that one more Zoroastrian has recently willingly gone over to Mohammatanism in Persia.

Are these two facts not a triumphant justification of the criticisms of eminent Parsis like Mr. Khandalawa on the religious mentality of the Parsis? Consider for a moment the disgusting, revolting, irrational, and un-Parsi-like attitude of the Parsis. These are to be offered to the most enlightened Mohamedan ruler as a gift from the Parsis and as a part of their religion.

The second event, namely, the voluntary conversion to Mohammatanism is a lurid commentary on the so-called endeavours of the Parsis of India for the betterment of their co-religionists in Persia. Thousands of rupees are spent in Persia and these were stigmatised by Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali and others as waste. And he was attacked with more fanaticism than sense by some of the Parsis for his pains. Can there be a more brilliant justification of his courageous exposure than the fact that the moneys are spent in Persia in such a manner that even the voluntary conversions from Zoroastrianism to Islam have not ceased? If they do not cease in the most benign rule of Reza Shah, you may take it from me that they will never cease at all. Let there be a change in the policy of the associations in India pretending to work in the benefit of Persia. Let them be more attentive to the secular and economic condition of the Zoroastrians and stop the wastage of valuable and hard-earned moneys on worthless publications and the spread of preposterous doctrines as being the tenets of Zoroaster at such a heavy cost in Persia.—Yours etc.,

J. M. C.

Bombay, March 12.

HYDERABAD ARTS COLLEGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—May I draw the attention of your readers, specially those interested in education, to the vagaries of the First Year Arts examination held at the Sind National College Hyderabad Sind, a few days ago. A most curious and unheard-of procedure was adopted by the Principal with regard to this examination in defiance of the protests of both students and professors resulting in a gross miscarriage of justice in the case of many students. There were about 120 students in the First Year Arts Class and one Professor could have conveniently assessed all the answer-books. In a particular subject, but this course was deliberately abandoned for some inexplicable reason and answer books of students in the same subject were distributed amongst two and some even amongst three examiners. The of distribution of answer books was no less strange than the procedure adopted with regard to the examination. Instead of dividing papers into sections, half the total number of papers taken at random was given to one examiner and the other half to the other. This naturally gave rise to considerable disparity in standards, and it is reported that in the case of mathematics, while one examiner ploughed no less than 50 candidates in both mathematics papers the other plucked only 15! This means that several candidates who failed at the hands of one of the examiners would have passed if their papers had been sent to the other examiner. With regard to Persian also it is reported

that there was considerable disagreement between the two examiners resulting in this case also in grave injustice to certain students. In the case of English, confusion was worse confounded owing to there being three examiners and three papers. To cap all, some examiners are reported to have given tuitions to examinees. Various other complaints have been made regarding this examination and it is the bounden duty of the authorities to render a satisfactory explanation, if there ever can be one, of this most extraordinary and unwarranted departure from the usual system.—Yours etc.,

A PARENT.

MANAGEMENT OF CHURCH PROPERTIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The Catholic Church is composed of ecclesiastics and laymen, just as the State is composed of ministers, servants or officials and the people. The State does not pass its Acts without consulting the people's representatives but the Church ignores the laity when she frames its laws, called Canons and presses them on the laity by thunders and authority. However, the State must protect the people when the Church trenches on their civil and political rights under one pretext or other beautifully camouflaged and given divine sanction and air of sacredness and piety by skilled sophists. I do not suppose that the laymen cannot join with priests in the administration of the temporalities of the Church. It was the practice in these parts for the people to elect members to 'mezas' or administrative boards who together with parish priests managed funds and properties of their churches and kept accounts of the outgoing and incoming of the same. They showed how the income and the expenditures stood. The ecclesiastics now maintain that the Pope is the sole owner and disposer of the effects of the Church and that Bishops under them and the Vicars under the Bishops are the only local managers to the funds and properties in question, and that if they want to have the help of laymen such helpers are nominated by them under the honorary designation of 'wardens' who alter all are their own creatures and tools. Our contention is, that as the funds and properties of parish churches are made up of bequests, grants etc. made by the laity and not the clergy, every parish should elect members to the boards and that Vicars or Bishops should not nominate such persons only as are of their own choice, as Boards formed of creatures of nominees are but fictitious and are open to objection, they are worthless. As the ecclesiastics are having their way and the public are not assured of the purity of administration and the funds and properties are not safeguarded by proper and effective checks Government should enact a law for the protection of the funds and properties. I believe Mahomedan and other funds are protected by law. At least Government should make it obligatory that the accounts of the funds and properties in question should be submitted to the parishioners. If Government are not inclined to adopt this course they should appoint their own auditors to go through the accounts by the help of some chosen parishioners of the parish and report thereon accordingly to Government. This will prevent or minimise the chances of irregularities and misappropriations or misapplications of the funds and unauthorised disposal of funds and properties and allay people's anxieties.—Yours etc.,

S. P. RODRIGUES.
President, North Kanara Christian Association, Sadashivgad; District North Kanara Bombay Presidency.
Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

Sadashivgad, March 12.

sleeping when not quite two years ago a Musalman, was paid to attack Zoroastrian priests of Persia, condemning them as the origin of all the evil to the land, including foreign domination by the Arabs? Of course, he could not be unaware of it since he knows Persian in which the said Musalman edited his paper; for Mr. Madon is known to review and recommend Persian books. If I may venture to advise Mr. Madon, I would ask him to take again to the task which he performed only too well as editor of "Prajamitra". Why not try and spend the evening of his life in serving the community in a honorary capacity as a reformer just as he served it as a salaried Editor. The public have not forgotten his vehement campaign when as editor of the "Prajamitra" he criticised the policies of the Mahajir of the Bohras and was in turn attacked in a manner for which the poor old Mr. Madon had not bargained. Has Mr. Madon read of any period in the history of Persia in which religious tolerance was so effective and Universal as it is today on Persia? Nevertheless, he is not aware that among the remnants of the Zoroastrians left in the old country, there is still a tendency to go over to Islam. Two cases have recently been reported. Why does he not as a Zoroastrian priest investigate the causes? He, of course, preaches that the Parsis are in India because the Musalmans persecuted them. Who is persecuting them now so that they take refuge in Islam? I won't take long because I would not find a nearly dead horse. Please note, Mr. Madon, that it is the beast that resides in many a priest which destroyed not only Persia but the entire East and that with the removal of the beast by Reza Shah, Persia has entered on a new age of liberty and happiness.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI HUMBUNG.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—That Nationalist Muslims do not trust the Ali Brothers has been now for long a well known fact. But the recent speech of Mr. Shaukat Ali at the Chota Qabristan has dispelled all doubts about the nationalism of this "Soldier of the country".
During the last year on more than one occasion the Ali Brothers have declared with enthusiasm particular to themselves only, that if only the Congress would change its ideal to that of Independence, the two Maulanas would unconditionally join the Congress in its struggle for the emancipation of the country. Yet the wonder is that now when the Congress comes forth with its ideal of Independence the Ali Brothers have suddenly taken a somersault and have become in favour of the Round Table Conference which does not even hold the prospect of the immediate grant of Dominion Status. There is a vulgar proverb that "Politicians have no policy" and to me there is no greater justification of this adage than the way the Ali Brothers have been changing their minds in recent years. There was a time when Mohammed Ali adored the Great Mahatma. There was a time when Mohammed Ali said that the greatest man after Prophet Mohammad may his soul rest in peace was Gandhi. There was again a time when Gandhi's word was a law to the Ali Brothers. Yet to-day the same Gandhi, the same Mahatma, the same greatest man after the Prophet is considered by these Maulanas to be a hypocrite and an enemy of the best interests of the country.
I have known the time when anything that came from the English was tabooed by these Maulanas but to-day the same Maulanas, with the same enthusiasm and vigour are the loudest in their acclamation of the benefits of the English Raj and are most impatient to go to the R. T. C. One may pertinently question why such change has come over these great "Maulanas". To me the reason is obvious. These brothers have an insatiable thirst for popular fame and glory. When the word of Mahatma was law unto the nation, these Maulanas seeing the fashion of the day were loathe in the praise of the Mahatma. When however, the reaction set in and they found that they might lose the popular praise, they thought it fit to revile the Congress and the Mahatma. Then came the Nehru Report and suddenly Mohallies came to the fore front. Having gone too far in retracting their steps they knew that if they once again became Congress-wallas not a single Congressman would believe in their new profession of fidelity to the Congress. So the best way to come to the fore front was to oppose the Nehru Report on the ground that it set the ideal of the nation on a much lower plane than would be consistent with the self-respect of these Maulanas.
Lastly came the Independence resolution of the Lahore Congress. Here was a chance for these Maulanas to undo the mischief they had done to the national cause. But they have realised that if they now follow the Congress they cannot attain those heights of glory to which they are dying. Having

this fact in view and being unable to overcome their thirst for glory they have thought it fit to oppose the Congress for they know full well that if it is impossible to gain real glory by following the Congress, it is quite easy to gain notoriety by opposing it, and that if it is impossible to become the first lieutenant of Mahatma by following him, it is at least easy to become his first enemy by opposing him.
With these facts in view I would venture, every nationalist Indian that the only fit estimation of Maulana Shaukat Ali's speech is to consider it the boast and lamentation of a man who has become despondent in his vain quest for glory. That the heart of the Muslim Community is sound and pulsates with feelings of true nationalism will be shown in the way they will follow Mahatma.—Yours,

MAHAMAD ALI,
Shakerwala Bungalow,
MAHIM.

S. P. HAKIMIJI HIGH SCHOOL, BORDI.

Tenth Foundation Day Celebration.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, Collector of Thana, presided over the 10th Foundation day celebration of the Hakimiiji High School on the 11th March. The celebration was arranged as a part of the Agricultural Exhibition held at Bordi. A large number of guests from Umbergaon, Dahau and Palghar Taluka were present.

Mr. Save, Headmaster of the High School, welcomed the guests. In the Annual Report that was read to the meeting, an appeal was made for funds for the school; and the appeal was very encouragingly responded to three thousand two hundred and fifty rupees being collected on the spot. Speeches were delivered by Principal Kulkarni Messrs. Nanabhai Tanna, Vrajajalal N. Shah, V. V. Gadgil, Deputy Director of Agriculture and Dr. Save emphasising the urgency of reserve funds and pressing the work of the school.

Mr. Bhat, congratulated the members of the Staff of the High School and the boys for the success they had obtained so far. He thanked the volunteers of the school for the great service they had done to the people of Thana District in connection with the exhibition. He remarked that the spirit of sacrifice and public service shown by the members of the staff was really very commendable and worth imitating by the students. He was sure that the experiments which the school was carrying on by combining vocational training with intellectual training was a very useful contribution towards solving the problem of Secondary Education and he wished it every success. He was glad that the School was paying proper attention to the physical culture of its students.

Donations declared on the occasion.—The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Rs. 51; Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., Collector, Rs. 100; Mr. G. D. Vartak, Rs. 501; Mr. Narayanrao Desai Topiwala, Rs. 501; Khan Bahadur Haji Amirsahib Rais, Rs. 501; Mr. Ardesirji S. Kallaniwala, Rs. 501; Mr. C. R. Shroff, Rs. 251; Mr. Govindbhai Chhibbhai, Rs. 130 (410); Mr. Nathubhai G. Desai, Rs. 151; Mr. Hormusji S. Bulsara, Rs. 100; Mr. Raghunath P. Wag, Rs. 100; Mr. Balasahib Dandekar, Rs. 51; Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Rs. 51; Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Rs. 10 (annually); Raosahib Narotam Tanna, Rs. 51; Prof. S. L. Ajrekar, Rs. 51; Mr. Ardesir B. Zalwala, Rs. 51; Mr. Hormusji K. Irani, Rs. 51; Mr. Byramji M. Zaki, Rs. 51 (for prizes); Mrs. S. Soorabai Ratanji Vakil, Rs. 51; Shet Raichand Gulabchand, Rs. 51; Mr. K. B. Modi, Rs. 51; Dr. M. B. Pathak, Rs. 51 (for prizes); One Agriculturist, Rs. 30; Mr. M. V. Gadkar, Rs. 25; Mr. V. Dandekar, Rs. 25; Mr. V. V. Pupala, Rs. 25; Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Rs. 25; Mr. Maneksha E. Marolia, Rs. 20; Mr. N. K. Jadhav, Rs. 20; Shet Javerchand, Kasturchand, Rs. 15; Mr. J. B. Chaudhari, Rs. 11; Mr. G. Madan, Rs. 5 (annually); Mr. D. B. Patel, Rs. 5 (annually); Mr. P. G. Jambhaskar, Rs. 5 (annually); Mr. H. R. Chankorikar, Rs. 5 (annually).



Keep a box of ZAM-BUK Always Handy

THIS is the most widely-used healing ointment in the world to-day. It is scientifically compounded from rare and highly-refined herbal essences of great soothing and antiseptic power. Zam-Buk is as successful in the treatment of simple injuries as it is for chronic skin complaints. Zam-Buk drives poison and disease out of the tissues; it stops pain and itching, and grows new skin. Medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4.

ZAM-BUK IS FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.



Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the common tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and

stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons



The world-famous Hakim Hajj Nawab Ali Khan who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.

Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomacheache, eye and venereal diseases are a specialty.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINE only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PARDAH LADIES

One trial will prove the whole statement. Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS & CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, American, French, Italian and Grecian Governments wherein I have spent so much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sale at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 A.M. Evening 4 to 9 P.M.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,

Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge,

Near Royal Opera House, BOMBAY No. 4.

CHEAPEST SILK HOUSE.

Rs. 8/- only will bring you a most durable silk piece for a complete Suit or 2 Coats.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ALPACA SILK SAREES

Most durable and decent, best for daily use and a good thing for presentation to relatives, 5 to 8 yds, X44"—Rs. 5/-, 6/-, 8/- & 10/-

32 BRASS WELL-POLISHED COOKING TOYS

Amusements for Children and a good thing for presentation.

Small Set Rs. 2/8/-, Big Set Rs. 5/-, Silver (Gift) Rs. 8/-

BALKRISHN SETH & BROS.,

BENARES CITY.

